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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether addressed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all his arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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SECOND EDITION.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Our Soldier Governor at New Castle.

He Has an Enthusiastic Reception.

HIS SPEECH HEARTILY APPLAUDED.

Addresses of Messrs. Danford and Ketchum.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., October 27, 1875.

After his ovation in Beaver county, yesterday, Governor Hartranft, accompanied by Hon. W. W. Ketchum, of Wilkesbarre, and Hon. Lorenzo Danford, of Ohio, entered Lawrence county this morning, and stopped at this place, the county seat. A very large crowd greeted the party at the station, and escorted them to the Leslie House. The Lawrence county Teachers' Institute being in session, a committee of members waited on the Governor and invited him to visit that body. He accepted, and was introduced by Superintendent Aiken. The Governor made a short address in the happiest vein and best of taste. He reiterated his interest in the common school system of the State, and promised aid and encouragement whether as Executive or as private citizen. He disavowed all political interest in calling on them, and closed by wishing the teachers professional success and individual happiness. During a recess of fifteen minutes, he was introduced personally to all.

The Governor and party were then driven to the extensive iron works, planing mills and other manufactories here abounding, unostentatiously passing among the men of toil. The soldier Governor was greeted by many old comrades and many friends by his cordiality and manly bearing.

At half-past one the large Opera House was crowded in every part with an enthusiastic audience of the best people in this part of the country. The reception of Hartranft was hearty, and significant of the determination to send him out of the bonds of his Prohibition rival with a majority which shall rebuke the attempt made to punish him by the fanatical friends of R. Bruce Petrikin, the Governor's speech was straight-forward, disingenous and very effective. He explained and successfully defended the action of the Legislature, fresh from the people, passed the repeal; there were no constitutional objections in it, and the people have no right to submit to the change of sentiment in the State and open the bill. He had no forgiveness to ask, having conscientiously done his duty. He next referred to the slander circulated by the Democrats and Prohibitionists that he had issued cartridges to the troops in this and adjacent counties, and explained that the ammunition was issued for every division for target practice. If the Quartermaster of this division has drawn cartridges for any other purpose, they are fraudulently obtained. It was certain the troops could not be called out except by the Governor's command, and he would not have ordered them out save when the civil authorities were unable to preserve the peace. He had had not any complaint from this section, and therefore the question had never been discussed or thought of by him. He then discussed the finances of the State at length, and assured the people that not a dollar of the sinking fund had been lost, or could be misapplied.

Mr. Danford followed in a masterly address on finance. He is fresh from the Ohio campaign, is armed against all attacks on a sound financial policy, and always demolishes the pitiful fallacies of the Greenback heresy. He spoke for two hours, and carried the audience with him to the close.

The time for taking the train for Sharon being near, Mr. Ketchum made but a short speech, but succeeded in infusing the audience with his own enthusiasm for Hartranft's election.

In the evening ex-Senator John Scott and Col. G. A. Arms, of Wilkesbarre, closed a meeting even larger than that of the afternoon. Mr. Scott's argument was exhaustive on financial matters, tracing the causes of the present business distress, and defending the Republican party from the accusation of being responsible for the panic and hard times. He arraigned the Democrats as haters of greenbacks when they were necessary to the life of the nation, and lovers of them only when the honor of the Government demands that they should be redeemed.

The public interest in the meetings of the day and night continued and increased to the close. They have unquestionably stemmed the tide of Brownsville treason, and Lawyer Bill will Republicans and Democrats to the sound and honest platform of Lancaster. The Republican majority in Lawrence will not fall below fifteen hundred.

Hartranft, Ketchum and Danford will speak at Sharon.

ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICAN MEETING AT CONNELLSVILLE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., October 27, 1875.

A large Republican meeting was held here to-night. General W. S. Koontz and Ed. Scull were the speakers. There was an immense crowd and great enthusiasm.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT AND PARTY AT SHARON —LARGEST MEETING EVER HELD IN THE PLACE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARON, PA., October 27, 1875.

There was a Republican mass meeting here this evening. There were four hundred torches in line, seventy horsemen and a crowd estimated at from six to eight thousand. Gov. Hartranft, Hon. W. W. Ketchum and Hon. Lorenzo Danford, of Ohio, delivered speeches amidst the greatest enthusiasm. The Governor was received by our citizens en masse. A salute of twenty guns was fired by the employees of the Westerman Iron Works. This was the largest meeting ever held in the town.

COLORADO.

Heavy Republican Gains—Two-thirds of the Convention Republican.

DENVER, COLORADO, October 27.—Additional returns from the late election show heavy gains by the Republicans, who will have at least two-thirds of the Constitutional Convention.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Father Kills His Son.

NEW YORK, October 27.—John and Thomas Dowdell, father and son, of No. 41 Henry street, quarreled early this morning, while drunk, and the father shot the son. The wound is fatal.

Fatal Stabbing Affray.

CHICAGO, October 27.—Some unknown parties stabbed John Galena in a drunken row last night in a saloon on West Lake street. Galena ran out of the saloon and died shortly after on the street.

The Murder at Au Sable—Suspected Parties Arrested.

DETROIT, October 27.—The Coroner's investigation of the murder of William Stewart, at Au Sable, Michigan, resulted in the arrest of Henry Farrington as the principal, and a Mrs. Rivers as an accomplice. It is supposed Farrington had two men to assist in the murder, and that they have escaped to the woods. Stewart had nearly $1,000 in his possession the night of the murder, which he was entrusted by the murderers. Farrington has served a term in the State prison, and has been wanted some time by the United States authorities for passing counterfeit money.

Shot by a Policeman.

CINCINNATI, October 27.—A man named H. C. Johnson was shot and instantly killed at an early hour this morning, while being conveyed to the station house by the police. It is not clear where the shot came from, though it is supposed to have been from Officer Dowling's revolver, as he was endeavoring to intimidate the prisoner at the time, the latter offering considerable resistance. Johnson was employed in a leather store.

Three Murderers Arrested in Denver.

DENVER, COL., October 27.—Three of the participants in the murder of the four Italians in this city recently, have been arrested. One of them, an Italian, confessed to having played a harp while five others cut the throats of their victims. Three of the murderers, Gallati and Frank Rolideo, Italians, and a Mexican, are still at large, and it is thought they will be overtaken in a few days. The investigation is intense, but it is believed that the culprits will be dealt with according to law.

Mexican Murderers of an American Missionary Executed.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 20.—The Chamber of Deputies was prorogued on the 15th. Extraordinary powers of executive were voted by 139 against 16.

Advices from Gandalajar to the 16th state that five participants in the murder of the American missionary, John L. Stephens, which occurred at Ahualuco in March, 1870, had been executed.

The Murderer of Noe to be Hung.

NEW YORK, October 27.—John Doian, indicted for the murder of James H. Noe, was this evening convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged December 10th.

A Serious Practical Joke.

BOSTON, October 27.—A quantity of nitroglycerine was exploded last night under the windows of Harvard College buildings, and several hundred panes of glass shattered. It was a narrow escape from more serious damage. Some of the students, it is said, were the perpetrators.

Tried to Swindle the Government—That Habeas Corpus Case.

MEMPHIS, October 27.—M. Combs, Jr., who has figured here since the war as a claim agent, was sent to jail to-day by United States Commissioner Garrett, in default of $3,000 bail, on a charge of being a party in an attempt to defraud the Government in county claims of colored soldiers.

In the case of Joseph M. Tighe, before Judge Hay, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, as reported last night, the judge held that the requisition was defective, and continued the case until the 4th of November, in order to give time to amend the requisition, and Tighe was held in $2,000 until that time. Governor Porter having heard of the manner in which A. M. Smith acted in the arrest of Tighe, telegraphed Sheriff Anderson not to turn Tighe over to Smith, as he would appoint another messenger to-day. Tighe swore out two warrants against Alex. M. Smith, J. J. Smith, J. M. Shaw and Truman, one alleging that Tighe was abducted by them, and the other that he was confined in a room, had pistols presented at his head and his life threatened. They were all arrested and held in bail to answer to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

General Sheridan has returned to Chicago from the Pacific coast, much improved in health.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—For the Lakes and thence to the Missouri and Ohio Valleys, falling barometer, northeast to southwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Memphis, at half past seven, last evening.

VIRGINIA CITY.

Sad State of the People.

Thousands of Homeless Wanderers.

Streets Filled with a Drunken Mob—Military Patrolling the City.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 27.—The *Call's* special from Virginia City says it is at present impossible to state the loss of life. Two men were killed on C street by a falling wall, and there are numberless rumors of other casualties. Hundreds of families are homeless and hungry. The school houses, the only public buildings left, are open to them, but if immediate relief is not extended, great suffering will ensue. Utter demoralization reigns in the city. Men, women and children wander about the streets, seeking shelter. The surrounding hills are dotted with camp-fires. A few saloons remain, but supplies of liquor have not been lacking, and the streets are alive with a drunken mob. The military are patrolling the city for the protection of property.

FACTS AND RUMORS FROM SAN FRANCISCO—THE LOSS FROM THREE TO FOUR MILLIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 27.—The feeling on the street this morning was better than yesterday and there was less disposition to magnify the disaster. Contradictory reports are still floating about the fire in the Ophir shaft, some professing to believe that the damage is known by insiders to be much greater than admitted. The most authentic information, however, is that the shaft suffered little material injury. It is reported on apparently good authority that the new hoisting works of the Lady Washington mine, which are similar in power and pattern to those of Consolidated Virginia, will be set up on the latter mine without delay. The works are now on the Lady Washington grounds, but not yet in position, and can be made available on Consolidated Virginia in a very short time. Well informed parties state confidently that Consolidated Virginia will pay five dollars dividend for two or three months until under full headway again. No definite figures are received as to the extent of the damage to the several mining properties involved. The total loss by the fire is now placed at from three to four millions.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Germany.

MEETING OF GERMAN PARLIAMENT—ASSURANCES OF PEACE.

BERLIN, October 27.—The German Parliament met to-day. Emperor William was absent on account of indisposition. His speech was read by Herr Delbruck, Minister of State. His Majesty says that, in the German Empire, as he discern, peace is more assured now than at any time during the twenty years preceding the reconstruction of the Empire.

Khokand.

THE INSURRECTION RENEWED.

LONDON, October 27.—The insurrection in Khokand has been renewed and the new Khan has fled to Kandiand.

England.

A DENIAL.

LONDON, October 27.—The Reuter Telegram Company has received dispatches denying the statement made in the *Standard's* Vienna special, to the effect that the Servian Skuptschina had voted in favor of going to war with Turkey.

Venezuela.

COFFEE AND COCOA CROPS—REPRESENTATION AT CENTENNIAL.

LAGUAYRA, October 27.—The crops of coffee and cocoa in Venezuela will be abundant. Many citizens of Caracas and other cities will be present at the opening of Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 27.—Steamships California, from New York, and Vaterland, from Philadelphia, have arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, October 27.—The steamer City of New York, from New York, has arrived.

CASUALTIES.

Schooner Wrecked.

PORT COLBORNE, October 27.—The schooner Erie Belle, wheat laden, went ashore this morning two miles off this harbor. It is blowing a gale from the west.

Railroad Accident at Reaton, Pa.

READING, PA., October 27.—The cars on the Big Blane ran away to-day, caused by the breaking of a rope which controls the brake. John Burke had his head cut off, George Hickler was fatally injured and John Sides, boot and shoe agent, was seriously injured.

Effect of the Late Gale on the Lakes.

DETROIT, October 27.—The gale which ceased with unabated force until noon, since which it has considerably abated. The barge E. T. Judd, cargo of wheat, from Chicago to Buffalo, is ashore at the Point Aux Barques reefs; the schooner Sylvester Neelon, cargo of barley, is ashore at Point au Felec; the schooner Emen is ashore and full of water at Starve Island, Lake Erie; the schooner C. A. King, with a cargo of wheat, which went ashore at the Straits of Mackinaw Monday night, and since released, is being towed to Detroit, leaking. The schooner P. J. Cleveland is lying in the Straits of Mackinaw, leaking, canvass all gone.

Suffocated by Gas.

NEW ORLEANS, October 27.—James Robinson, third engineer of the steamship Royal Standard, was found dead in his stateroom this morning, and William Johnson, second engineer, in the same room, is not expected to recover. The stateroom is next to the steerage of gas from the coal bunkers through the floor of the stateroom, which is immediately over the bunkers. Robinson was a native of England, aged twenty-nine, and leaves a wife and two children. Johnson was a native of England, aged twenty-eight, and leaves a wife and three children.

Mother and Son Killed.

TOLEDO, October 27.—The west bound train on the Lake Shore road this afternoon, when near Quincy, Mich., ran into a wagon containing a man named Norton, aged twenty-one, and his mother, aged fifty-five, killing both almost instantly. The horses stopped on the track in front of the approaching train and refused to move.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 27, 1875.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS IN COUNCIL.

The eighth annual Convention of the Railroad Conductor's Life Insurance Association of the United States and Canadas, opened its session this morning in the Grand Central Hotel. President J. W. Seymour, of the Illinois Central Railroad, called the body to order, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Miller, of Brooklyn. About one hundred and twenty-five delegates were present, and many ladies occupied seats in the convention hall.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Hugh Young has made an assignment, placing his liabilities at $171,816, and assets at $92,391, a large part of the latter being patent rights.

The music publishing house of Lee & Walker, of Philadelphia, has suspended; liabilities said to be $175,000. The assets of the firm, including the stock, are estimated to be over $250,000, and if creditors are liberal it is possible that a full return will be made to them.

The suspension of Ira Beard, 457 Broadway, dealer in millinery goods, is announced.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church resumed its session in St. Ann's church, in West Eighteenth street, today, Bishop Talbot, of Illinois, presiding. The proceedings, as usual, were opened with devotional exercises, which were conducted by Bishop Talbot, assisted by Rev. O. Seymour, of Connecticut.

THE OCEAN BANK CASE.

The case of S. P. Archer against the Ocean National Bank was resumed to-day. C. S. Stevenson, cashier of the bank when it was robbed, and subsequently its President, testified that he had no idea that the bank was to be robbed, and that, all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, he had neither planned the robbery nor had anything to do with its accomplishment.

After protracted discussion a series of resolutions was adopted, to the effect that it is the bounden duty of every one baptized systematically to give a definite portion of his substance for the spread of the Gospel and the salvation of men. The report of the committee to whom was referred the report of the Commission for Home Missions to colored people was read. The report stated that the committee were gratified to announce that the administration of the Commission had been found praiseworthy in every respect. The pecuniary responsibilities of the Board had been strictly kept within its resources. The report suggested that the workings of the Commission hereafter be confined as far as possible within the limits of the States, and that hereafter the operations of the Commission in an educational direction be as a general rule to aid only churches, normal schools for teachers, or church normal training schools for clergymen.

SONS OF THE BEECHER TILTON NASTINESS.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says it is the opinion of lawyers generally that the motion to quash the indictments in the Loader case will be denied, or rather that the demurrer will be overruled. In that case Loader will be tried. It is believed that the principal witness for the prosecution will be Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, and that many of the most distinguished witnesses in the great scandal trial will figure in the collateral issue. This morning Messrs. Beach and Fullerton, counsel for plaintiff in the scandal suit, were closeted for some time with the district attorney. There was much speculation as to what this portended. Some thought that a foreshadowing of an order for requisition, and Tighe was held in $2,000 until that time. Governor Porter having heard of the manner in which A. M. Smith acted in the arrest of Tighe, telegraphed Sheriff Anderson not to turn Tighe over to Smith, as he would appoint another messenger to-day. Tighe swore out two warrants against Alex. M. Smith, J. J. Smith, J. M. Shaw and Truman, one alleging that Tighe was abducted by them, and the other that he was confined in a room, had pistols presented at his head and his life threatened. They were all arrested and held in bail to answer to-morrow.

FIRE RECORD.

Little Rock, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, October 27.—The oil house at the depot of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad was burned last night.

Killed on the Track.

A most shocking accident occurred last evening at the Washington street railroad crossing, which resulted in the death of Virginia Smith, wife of Henry D. Smith, bookkeeper in the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works. They left their home, No. 135 Sheffield street, Allegheny, to take the 7:15 train for this city. While waiting for its arrival, they were both struck by a yard engine and knocked down. One of the wheels passed over her head, crushing the whole top of the skull off, besides mangling one arm. Mr. Smith escaped with a few bruises on one arm. Mrs. Smith leaves five children to mourn her untimely and shocking death.

RICHARD BARROWS, of the South Side, fell into an excavation on Try street Sunday night and fractured a leg. He is a blacksmith, and is employed at the American Iron Works.

WASHINGTON.

Wood and the Speakership

He Will Not Withdraw for Randall.

$30,000 PROFIT ON SHERMAN'S BOOK

Permanent Chinese Embassy at Washington.

Facts from Treasurer New's Report.

November 25 to be Thanksgiving Day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 27, 1875.

Wood and the Speakership.

Fernando Wood has sent word that he will be here on the 15th of November, in order to look after his chances for the Speakership. He will remain here till the meeting of Congress. He was approached, a few days since, and asked to withdraw in favor of Randall, but he declined, and said that he intended to stick until he was either elected or defeated.

Sherman's Profits on His Book.

General Sherman has up to the present time realized thirty thousand dollars from the sales of his book.

Permanent Chinese Embassy.

Information has been received here that the Chinese Government is about to establish a permanent embassy at this capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 27, 1875.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The President to-day issued his proclamation, designating the 25th day of November as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout the United States.

A PRETTY LITTLE SCANDAL SPOILED.

Advices from London deny the story of love and assassination in which the King of Spain and the Duke de Sexto are reported as the principal actors. One version, speaking of the wife and daughter of a Spanish Colonel, shows its falsity from the fact that the Colonel mentioned is well known in New York, where he resided a long time, and married an American lady, who has no daughter, and the gentleman, instead of being assassinated, is alive and in comfortable circumstances.

SOUTH SIDE MASS MEETING.

A Masterly Effort by Colonel C. L. Poorman—The Meeting Highly Satisfactory and Enthusiastic.

The mass meeting held on the South Side last night was a very successful affair. The attendance was large and the attention good. Indeed it could not well be anything else when Colonel Poorman was on the stand. He first paid his respects to Mr. Blaine, throwing his pet theories of their flimsy apparel and exposing their true inwardness. This was done in a manner which left no lingering doubts as to the character of the "mag baby."

He next took up the Democratic record, handling it in a masterly manner, showing that the present depression was not caused by contraction, or any meddling with the currency, but by an influx of capital and labor from the country into the cities, by over-production, and the great increase of skilled labor from foreign countries, attracted here by inflation prices. All of which had a tendency to greatly increase the manufacturing facilities of the country. These soon had the effect of glutting the market, even when the demand was at its maximum. Now the demand is a question, not for want of money, but because it has been supplied. On the first of September, 1874, there was an immense surplus of goods, and general business was never better. No person thought of making further inflation, and hardly believed everything was flat. Then there was a demand for more money. The Government threw twenty-six millions into the breach which was snapped up in a moment, and hidden in the banks and purses of the people, where it yet remains in a state of unwholesome confidence.

He cleared up the national bank question in a most masterly manner, showing that several points which the masses do not clearly understand. For instance, he said that Democrats were not opposed to the abolition of the system and substituting greenbacks for the national currency, for in doing this they would retire the hundred million dollars of taxable bank stock and three hundred million dollars of taxable bank notes, amounting in all to eight hundred million dollars, and substituting therefor untaxable greenbacks. Besides this it would be placing the control of the currency in the hands of a set of politicians to be manipulated and changed according to the views of the party in the ascendency, instead of allowing trade and business to regulate it. Under the present system this duty is done by a thousand banks, which may issue a million of dollars if it so desires. There is no limit to it except that of demand.

It was evident from the many manifestations of satisfaction given by the audience, that it was entirely in accord with the speaker's view on this subject. For an hour and forty minutes he held the great throng of people spellbound, not by flights of eloquence or flashes of oratory, but by clear, concise and honest presentation of the facts relating to the great issues now before the people. Altogether, it was the most inspiriting and enthusiastic meeting of the campaign.

THE EXPOSITION.

Fair Attendance Yesterday—Notes and Comments on the Displays of Leading Exhibitors, &c., &c.

Notwithstanding the chilly, threatening weather yesterday, the attendance at the big show was good, reaching perhaps twelve thousand.

Yesterday being flower day, the leading florists put forth their best efforts and produced some magnificent displays of cut floral work. The following are the awards made by the committee: Best pair of pyramidal bouquets, one foot in diameter and six inches high, B. A. Elliottt & Co. Second best do., J. R. & A. Murdoch. Best pair of pyramidal bouquets, eight inches in height, J. R. & A. Murdoch. Second best do., B. A. Elliott & Co. Best hand bouquets B. A. Elliott & Co. Second best do., J. R. & A. Murdoch.

STEINWAY PIANOS AND ORGANS.

The exhibition of the famous Steinway Piano at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, Diamond Market, is superb. The Steinway is the foremost piano of the world, and all others are modeled after them. They can be had at Klebers' store, 122 Wood street, at from $400 to $1,200, and a glance at the elegant butternut upright, the concert grand and at the square, will convince the most casual observer that nothing in the shape of a piano can stand the comparison with the great Steinway. There are also some of the New York Pianos at the low rate of $250, so that Klebers sell the best as well as the cheapest pianos.

In the organ line they exhibit the unrivalled Buddett Organs, which are unsurpassed for richness of tone and delicacy of touch. The Burdett is called the Queen of Organs. All these instruments are fully warranted for ten years.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

HON. SAM. CARY arrived in the city yesterday and spoke last night to the "unterrified" at the old "Battery" on Grant street.

GLASS, the man charged with killing Krouse at Sharpsburg the other night, had a hearing before Squire Kell of that place yesterday and was discharged.

A YOUNG lady, the daughter of a good soldier who fell in the battle of Ball Run, was taken out of a female seminary in this city, resting, at the instance of her mother, but refused to return to a virtuous life. She was sent home, but will probably run away to stay.

A STABLE attached to Mitchell's foundry, corner of Fourteenth and Etna streets, was burned Monday night, and a valuable horse in the stable were suffocated by the smoke before they could be get out. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

G. W. MULLIN, ESQ., the gentlemanly senior proprietor of the Girard House, Philadelphia, and Mountain House at Cresson, is stopping at the Union Depot Hotel. He intends "to do up" the Exposition thoroughly, if it takes two days to see everything.

THE loss of Morrison, Barr & Co. by the boiler explosion in their extensive oil refinery at Roaring Springs, is only $40,000, instead of $80,000, as first published. This catastrophe throws about forty-five men out of employment. Strange to say that none were killed or seriously injured.

DETECTIVES Messner and Scott arrested Frank Drawbridge yesterday at the request of officer Parrish, of Pennsylvania, he was a brakeman on the Panhandle and was charged with stealing a watch. Officer Parrish followed him to this city with requisition and took him back in irons yesterday evening.

Two men named Larry Gilson and Wm. Rose were yesterday fined $5 each and costs before Mayor McCarthy on a charge of entering a building with intent to commit a felony. They were found in the house of Sallie Long, No. 451 Liberty street, yesterday morning, under suspicious circumstances.

PHILIP MCCARROLL is accused before Deputy Mayor Hoerr, on oath of Melchor Miller, with the abduction of his daughter, a minor. The defendent, aged fifteen years. The offense is alleged to have been committed at a boarding school, of which the accused is principal. McCarroll waived a hearing and gave bail for his appearance at court.

The Mayor committed A. B. F. Bidwell yesterday, for trial on a charge of larceny, on oath of J. O. Phillips, who alleged that the accused stole his pocket-book containing $25. Two men were fellow passengers on a train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. When Bidwell was arrested at the Union Depot the stolen money was found in his possession.

DRUGGIST Schmertz, of Chicago, and Henry Atkinson deposed that Alphonse Kalchthaler and Caspar Gilbert bought four cows from him for which they agreed to pay $140, and that they drove away two of said cattle, stating that they would pay for them in the evening, but would not do so until the money rightfully below the price they had agreed to pay. The deponents therefore believed that the two men have defrauded him. A warrant for their arrest was issued.

THE police, Tuesday night, arrested two men giving their names as George N. Butterfield and Wm. G. Alexander, who are suspected of stealing some lumber from a building on Second avenue, near the Birmingham bridge, belonging to Mr. Haymaker, of the South Side. The men were discovered in the act of carrying iron away from the building, and, falling to give a satisfactory account of themselves, were locked up for a hearing.

COL. E. J. USGER, the courteous superintendent of the Union Depot Hotel, since his retirement into the Presidency of the "Keystone Hotel Company," the hotels of that large corporation are already beginning to feel the skilful hand of his superb executive administrative qualities, by which the Union Depot has obtained its celebrity and first class eminence. The hotel at the Union Depot is kept in nice condition, and as a result is filled with permanent visitors, as well as the regular boarders, are always sure to find the table amply supplied with the delicacies of the season. Recently, however, the whole building has been refitted, painted and, to some extent, refurnished, and over thirty new rooms added and otherwise beautified and improved. Its high tone and successful management is largely owing to the superior tact of the genial Colonel, who is also fortunate in having such a fine corps of office assistants as Messrs. Morrison, Nicholls and Manger.

Evangelical Alliance.

First Biennial Conference.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE REUNION OF CHRISTENDOM.

REVISION OF ENGLISH BIBLE.

The Spread of Christianity Among the Masses.

Addresses of Dr. Budington, Rev. H. D. Hanse, Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D.D., Rev. Philip Schaff, D.D., Rev. J. H. Vincent, Rev. G. W. Heacock, D.D., Bishop Foster and Others.

The Biennial Conference of the American Evangelical Alliance reassembled on Wednesday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, in the First Presbyterian church, Wood street. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. George Hill, D. D. of Blairsville.

Mr. Bronot then took the chair, and after the reading of the minutes by the Rev. R. F. Alsop, the first speaker of the morning, the Rev. W. I. Budington, D. D., of Brooklyn, New York, was introduced.

THE REUNION OF CHRISTENDOM.

Dr. Budington then delivered the following address:

My Christian Friends:

In all discussions upon this subject everything depends upon the meaning of the word *Unity*.

The word occurs once only in our English translation of the Old Testament, "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in Unity;" *i. e.* together. The psalmist seems to delight, as so many of the children of God have since and as we do today, in the visible unity, or coming together of those who are brethren in faith and worship. It is a burst of joy at the beholding of ancient Israel assembled in holy convocation as one household.

The word also occurs twice in the New Testament, each time in the same chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Ephesians, "endeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit in the peace," and "till we all come in the unity of the faith: and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a Perfect man, with the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ." This is evidently a unity such as the Holy Spirit effects, a unity of the spirit by the faith and such as manifests itself in outward bonds of peace. Such unity is primarily of the spirit, this is its essence, only in this is the growth resultant of the spirit of unity from within. It is there. Sure as regenerated men, it is not to be, but to be attained, when all Christians shall be perfect men in Christ Jesus' name, and so proportioned and compacted as to be perfect in members and office, like the glorious body of Christ.

As to the meaning of the word, therefore, as determined by Scriptural uses, we hold two things as set forth in the Bible. First, that the Church is for life a working force, spiritual, a vitalized power, ever developing, by any-fold spirit; and secondly, it is a perfection into which the church is to grow, and which is to be the ultimate result of the current of its divine origin and education.

But there is another, *formal* in place of a *real* presentation, did I not make prominent Our Lord's prayer that His disciples might be one, Christ declares that they are already one, but he uses the word "*en*," which is related to the other, as our word "one" is to "*oneness*." Of splitting the market, even when the demand was at its maximum. Now the demand is question, thank God, may be simply and, as I think, irrefutably stated:

1. The oneness Christ prayed for is holiness of heart in the spiritual and Christian.

This directly and perspicuously stated: "that they may be sanctified."

2. The prayer includes, also, an outward and visible union, as proceeding from and witnessing to this inward unity. Hence,

This is demonstrable from the fact that our Lord prayed for a oneness such as shall produce in the world a supernatural effect, namely, "That the world may believe that thou hast sent me." This unity, therefore, is not merely *holy conduct*, a union which does not produce united *action*, passes with men for no holiness and no unity. On the contrary, where there is selfishness is supplanted by human love, and where there is conformity to world and common goal for God, and humanity, it is hailed as the power of God, and men believe in it as sent from God to be the savior of the world.

This, then, we hold to be the Bible doctrine of God's people, the spiritual oneness of itself in oneness of form. It is in origin inward, in growth outward, in its perfection. Spirit and form are not opposites, but related as cause and effect, as parent and child, and as a common Lord is gathering His disciples around Him, so ere long a common table will reunite them. We can afford to wait. The unity we pray for and expect is the outgrowth of a holy love, without which it is meaningless and worthless.

Believing, now, in the unity of the Church, as the outgrowth of "the wisdom from above that is first pure, then peaceable, gentle and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy," we have only to cultivate this wisdom. "And the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace of them that make peace."

ADDRESS OF REV. R. D. GANSE.

Rev. H. D. Ganse, D. D., of the Dutch Reformed Church, New York, was then introduced and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: There is a sense, as we have just been clearly taught, in which the unity of Christendom is so sacred and so well assured that it cannot be sundered.

Those who are the true members of our Lord and Christ are members of each other, whether they know it or not. They may proscribe each other in their ignorance, but by and by the illumination of God shall shine upon them, and they shall recognize a King and a kingdom they had never dreamed of.

Ritualism and anti-ritualism, Calvinism and Arminianism, High Church and Low Church, men of every name and every place who have believed on the Lord Jesus Christ to the saving of their souls, are one in this sense to-day. they cannot be divided.

But, on the other hand, there is a sense in which Christendom is not one. It should not, that it cannot be united, and this has reference to external organization.

It is inevitable, as we have just been taught, that such divisions should exist. Local conditions would require them. Language is divided from each other by the sea cannot fall under one ecclesiastic government, unless that ecclesiastic government is in the interests and not in the interest of the souls over which it exercises.

Under even contiguous nations—nations that have homogeneous churches within their bosoms, there cannot be one ecclesiastical government over the two contiguous churches without national jealousy intervening to the injury of the work of the churches themselves.

Take the Presbyterian Churches of Canada and the United States, and there are obvious reasons why each of these should be under its own government.

Even in the same civil community there are circumstances which will compel the separation of the churches. Conscientious divisions exist because of differences in the interpretation of God's word, practices, or polity on the one hand, or ritual on the other, or doctrine in the third place.

It will serve no good end to attempt to override these differences, so long as they are grounded in honest convictions.

You may, indeed, make a false exaggeration of some one element of union, and in comparison with that unity slander the sincere in their best and only bond which holds together the unconscious body, you have gained nothing. The main thing is to hold fast substantial truth and to exercise toleration, even in our words.

Give to the church a complete intelligence, and it will not be a complete integrity, and you shall have a complete uniformity. But give to the church only a completed integrity, and you shall have a partial uniformity. You cannot have uniformity, because integrity must be developed through the operation of intelligence.

There is a great central body in our solar system, around which the planets revolve, though eccentric as they are in their orbits, sweep as around their common center. Let them go upon their own orbits, and they will only come back again.

Let our Baptist and Methodist brethren go off in their orbits, provided they only swing back again around the central body, around which all Christians revolve, and you shall

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

MEN with deformed records make poor "reform" candidates, as PERSHING and PIOLLET will next week find to their cost.

ACCORDING to a wise philosopher, the passions which act most severely on the physical life are anger, fear, hatred and grief. The *Post*, just now, exhibits them all.

SAM. RANDALL and SPEER are both very much concerned now about "reform." Let them begin the good work by refunding their back pay. That would be a "reform" in good earnest.

THERE are some things which no decent man can stomach. General H. W. SLOCUM, heretofore a prominent New York Democrat, has come out unequivocally in favor of the Republican ticket in that State.

BUCKALEW says that the Erie platform "is an utter abandonment of Democratic principles," and for *that* reason he expects it to win. He thinks abandonment of principle is a sure Democratic card; but he reckons without *his* host.

EVEN if it be true that the right of Prohibition agitators to peacefully assemble and bear constructive false witness against their neighbors is guaranteed by the Constitution, they might, nevertheless, be engaged in a great deal better business.

SHAM CARY yesterday tried to explain to a number of callers in this city the reason why he ran so far behind his ticket. He did not state the real cause, however; nor, until he learns to see himself as others see him, will he be willing to acknowledge himself a first-class fraud.

FRANK HUGHES, the author of the Erie platform, in a speech at Wilkesbarre, on Saturday last, renounced and denounced inflation as a political heresy. When the man who frames a platform is constrained to abandon it, the inference isfair that the whole party has repudiated it.

PURCHASERS at bankrupt sales need to be cautious. The United States Circuit Court of Virginia has just declared that if the court lacks jurisdiction either of the subject or of the parties, or if the assignee's proceedings are not duly approved by the court, the buyer will get no title.

THE next annual session of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry will be held in Louisville on the 15th of next month. Members are requested to take with them specimens of the leading products, and also the minerals of their respective localities, for exhibition during the session.

THE Democratic leaders of this State are now trying to wriggle out of the fatal position in which their platform has placed them respecting the financial question. It is too late for that dodge to avail them anything, however. They will have to shandy the ghastly repudiation specter which themselves evoked.

PAUNCHEOUS PIOLLET has about relinquished all hopes of election. He believes, however, that if he had about fifty pounds more of paunch on him, he would certainly be successful. He maintains that people have no idea how *far paunch goes* among the Democratic masses. He believes that it discounts brains all the time.

THE reporter of the Associated Press at this point telegraphed that "it is supposed that at least 19,000 people" attended BILL ALLEN's meeting on the South Side. He probably meant 1,900. Certainly that would be a very large estimate. Mr. DANFORD had a much larger crowd, the same night, in Allegheny; but that was not thought worthy of telegraphing.

IN A suit involving the question of the effect of pardons in cases of confiscation, the Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that the pardon of the President could not avail for the purpose of a restoration of property rights in cases where property of the claimant had been seized, condemned and sold in the exercise of the sovereign belligerent rights.

THE most encouraging reports come up from all parts of the State, indicating steady Republican gains. Our friends are doing good, solid work, and, actuated by principle and inspired by enthusiasm, will give their ticket a vote that will be cause for general satisfaction. Allegheny county will do her full share toward obtaining the victory which awaits the Republicans.

A CORRESPONDENT who has not heretofore affiliated with the Republican party, writes that there is one thing which recommends Governor HARTRANFT to him more favorably than cartloads of campaign eulogy could recommend him, and that is, that he has incurred the special enmity of the Prohibitionists; "since, whenever a respectable citizen is attacked by that reckless and intemperate crew, he necessarily attracts, in so far forth, the friendship of those who believe that reason and moral principle should rule in the affairs of men." There are many other people, not members of the Republican party, who are governed by like views. The bitterness of judgment, extravagance of speech and utter absence of the spirit of fairness and truth, which have characterized the Prohibitory campaign in this State, this year, had the effect of commending the Republican ticket to hundreds of voters who otherwise might not have supported it. Sectaries who go out of their way to make gross personal attacks upon gentlemen who are their peers in all that constitutes purity of life and worth of character, always, in the end, find their personal arrows returning to wound themselves.

THE MENDACIOUS REPORT OF THE STATE TREASURY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The reply of State Treasurer MACKEY to the electioneering screed of a political investigating committee appointed by one branch of the Legislature last winter, is regarded by all thinking men who have read it as conclusive and unanswerable. Even the Philadelphia *Times*, a Democratic organ, admits that it completely sweeps away the flimsy cobwebs of the committee.

The pretense of the committee that because $3,400,000 of the revenue of the sinking fund has not been applied to the reduction of the debt, it must therefore have been stolen, is the silliest thing the campaign has produced. The Legislature, by its appropriations during the past fifteen years, has appropriated more money than the revenue of the general fund would pay. The only recourse, in such case, was to the sinking fund; and the practice has grown up, sanctioned by the Legislature, of meeting the general appropriations, year by year, without special regard to the fund from which the payments were taken. It was not a good practice; but that was not the fault of the administrative officers of the State. The Legislature forced it to be done, and it was always done with its consent.

The $3,400,000 have not, therefore, been stolen. That sum has been used to meet the current appropriations made by the Legislature, and this application of the State funds grew out of the fact that more revenues were set apart for the sinking fund than were needed, and too little revenue was set apart for the general fund. The deficiency of the one was supplied by the other. It was simply taking the money out of one pocket and putting it in another. The money has all been honestly paid out and honorably accounted for.

The other charge of this smelling committee, that the various State Treasurers, since 1865, have charged $1,200,000 more, as interest on the State debt than was due upon it, is equally silly, as we shall show. And we beg particular attention to the facts we are about to state:

The interest on the State debt is not payable *at* the State Treasury, nor is it payable *by* the State Treasurer. The only interest paid directly by the State Treasurer is accrued interest upon bonds redeemed, and this, since 1865, has amounted to only $379,364, or less than $50,000 per annum. The interest on the Agricultural College scrip and Chambersburg certificates has also been paid at the State Treasury, but this, since 1866, has amounted to only $119,309—making a total of direct payments of interest from the State Treasury, in eight years, of but $498,573. This, in a total of eighteen millions interest paid within that time, for interest, is a small sum.

The interest on the State debt is made payable, by law, *at* and *by* the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia. The State Treasurer has nothing to do with it except to furnish, in gross, the money which it pays out in detail. That bank is made, by law, the Fiscal Agent of the State, and the State bonds on their face specify, as the law requires, that the interest thereon is payable by that institution. It alone, then, is the disbursing agent of the State, and, if the investigating committee knew anything about the law, which is doubtful, it should have held the bank responsible for any deficiency, if there is any, and not the State Treasurers. That the bank has honestly and faithfully performed its duty cannot be doubted. It is one of the most substantial banks of the State, and its officers are men of the staunchest integrity. The report of the committee is, in fact, an attack upon their probity and honesty; but it will prove innocuous. The bank has had a legal voucher for every dollar it has paid, and these vouchers are on file in the Auditor General's office, where the committee could, if it had wanted to, have had access to them.

The laws creating this Fiscal Agency were passed in Democratic times, by Democratic Legislatures, and we presume this bank was chosen as well from the consideration of its solidity and trustworthiness as a bank, as from the fact that its officers were Democrats. There is no such thing, of course, as a Democratic bank; but so far as such an institution *can* be Democratic, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank was properly regarded as entitled to that classification. It has faithfully discharged the trust reposed in it, and has never subjected itself to a particle of reproach. This Democratic committee has been the first to fling a stone at it; but the stone, it must be understood, was aimed at the State Treasurer, not at it, and simply failed of its aim.

This Fiscal Agent of the State has its accounts audited by the Auditor General, just as any other agent of the State. It has, within the last ten years, disbursed nearly eighteen millions of the State money, for interest, and it has accounted to the Auditor General for every dollar received by it. The idea, therefore, that the State Treasurers have, within ten years, made way with $1,200,000 of interest money more than they have accounted for is supremely preposterous. The interest has been paid by the Fiscal Agency of the State, and the State Treasurers have had nothing whatever to do with the matter beyond furnishing it the money to disburse as required by law.

"QUIT FOOLING AROUND"

"Any longer to induce men to change their minds," says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, and the advice is as good for this latitude as for that, "and GET OUT THE VOTE! Every man who has brains enough to reach a conclusion has made up his mind already. Any one who has not yet reached a decision is not worth struggling with. All we now want is a full vote, and that secures us a victory. *Get out the vote!* Let your arrangements all tend to that vital necessity. We have the enemy on the run now. Bring up the last reserve and charge along the whole line, and the battle is won. The opposition is in extremity. A part of its leaders are engaged in betraying the party because they can no longer rule it. Another section is spitting on the platform. While yet another swallows the candidate and throws up what they would salts and senna. The whole mob is demoralized. And so GET OUT THE FULL REPUBLICAN VOTE!"

DON'T GO AWAY FROM HOME.

Many Republicans may thoughtlessly be disposed to undertake business engagements that will lead them away from home on election day. To all such we say, *Don't go from home.* Stay here until you have voted. The time is short, and a few days can make but little difference. Besides, you will feel a hundred per cent. better if you are able, when you do leave, to lay the flattering unction to your soul that you, at least, have done your duty.

PERSONAL.

During the absence of the Prince of Wales in India, Princess will visit her father and mother in Copenhagen.

The Mayor of Omaha recently shipped a barrel of choice Nebraska apples to England, as a present to Mrs. Sartoris, daughter of President Grant.

Mrs. Ellen J. Foster was admitted to the practice of the law in the Supreme Court, at Dubuque, last week, the first honor of the kind accorded to any woman in that State.

Mrs. Burton, wife of the distinguished African traveler, has written a book to show that the Koh-i-noor is a diamond of evil portent to its owner, and will bring Queen Victoria into trouble yet.

There resides in Greenville, Jersey City, an estimable lady, who possesses the following prefixes: "Georgina Louisa Clorinda Belinda Wellesleina Juliana Augustina Lydia Cecilia Frederica Cleopatra Millicent Catharina." She is unmarried!

General Devens, while presiding at the dinner of the Fifteenth Massachusetts regiment, the other day, said a good thing. One of the veterans named Prince, being called up for remarks, asked Comrade Vassal to speak for him. "A Prince certainly has the right to call upon his vassal," said the general.

A stupid hoax, which has been the round of the press, attributing to Carlyle a boorish refusal of the degree of LL. D. conferred upon him by Harvard College, has been exploded by President Eliot. Mr. Carlyle did not utter the stuff attributed to him, but on the contrary wrote a letter to President Eliot expressing thanks for the honor, and intimating that he would accept it formally when received.

The religious papers are taking a turn at hostilities now. Beecher's *Christian Union* compares Murray's *Golden Rule* "to a modern mill clipper, with a Dutch poop of Calvinism on its stern, three stories high."

The big St. Louis bridge is so heavily weighted with debt that it cannot stand any additional load, not even that of a telegraph wire. So the wire of the Atlantic and Pacific Company has been torn down.

A THRILLING SITUATION.

Midnight Raid on the Oxford Iron Company's Office—Sanguinary Struggle with a Gang of Masked Burglars—A Brave Watchman and His Faithful Dog "Major"—One of the Burglars Shot Through the Heart and Another Mortally Wounded.

[From the Scranton Republican, October 25.]

The office of the Oxford Iron Company, at Oxford, N. J., on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was the theater of a most thrilling affair shortly after twelve o'clock on Saturday morning last, between the watchman, Mr. Wm. Searing, and a gang of masked burglars, who broke in for the purpose of plundering the establishment. At twelve o'clock Searing went into the basement for some kindlings, and on his return to the office was startled by the appearance of a man in mask advancing toward him from the desk and another coming in his direction from the middle office.

It was a moment of supreme excitement. With wonderful presence of mind the watchman dropped his ticket, and drawing his revolver fired upon the burglar in front of him, sending a bullet whistling through his heart. The ruffian rolled upon the floor, and a moment later was a rigid corpse bathed in blood. This brilliant *coup de main* on the part of Searing enraged the burglars, of whom there were three still to be disposed of, and in rushing into the middle of the room to escape the one approaching him near the cellar door, he was seized by a third, at whom he fired, and who, it is expected, is mortally wounded, as the bloody trail left in his path testifies to the efficacy of the watchman's shot. At this juncture another of the gang dealt the brave watchman a blow of a club with which he had hidden in the passage, when they proceeded to manacle him. The struggle was most intense. Searing's cries for help brought to his assistance Conductor Major, and then calling as if to a companion "Come on, Gray, but don't shoot," the confederates became alarmed and fled through the office window, which was subsequently found covered with blood.

A few minutes later and Messrs. Gray, Fred Fowler and W. H. Scranton, attracted by the watchman's cries, came upon the scene. The thieves had fled, however, leaving their dead companion behind them. Searing had a handcuff on one hand and a severe bruise on the head, where one of the ruffians had struck him.

Upon the mask being removed from the burglar's face it revealed a countenance of the most brutal type. The ruffian seemed about twenty-five years of age, had a well knit frame, and was evidently about six feet high. On his person was found a quantity of nitroglycerine cartridges and other burglarious ammunition such as professional burglars employ in their nefarious work.

A new "jimmy" was found under the safe in the office, and later in the day the dead burglar's overcoat and gloves, with some money and the photographs of two children were found, but nothing to lead to identification in the way of writing. The path taken by the decamping desperadoes was clearly traced in the daylight for a distance of half a mile by the heavy trail of blood marked by the bleeding burglar, and at the foot of a tree where he changed his clothing and left them behind him there was a large pool of blood. It is expected that he could not live many hours later. Along the railroad was discovered a valise containing a full set of burglar's tools, showing that the men were professional "cracks." They entered the office in their stocking feet, and doubtless calculated on overpowering the watchman and then rifling the safe of its contents.

On Saturday a jury was engaged examining the office, and telegrams were sent in all directions that it was thought the thieves would take. Searing, the watchman, was the hero of the hour, and is to-day perhaps the most popular man in Oxford.

OHIO ELECTION.

The Grand Total—Hayes' Majority Over Allen 5,549.

The grand totals on State officers at the recent election stand as follows:

GOVERNOR.

Hayes	297,813
Allen	292,264
Hayes' majority	5,549

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Young	297,931
Lary	297,965
Young's majority	9,966

AUDITOR OF STATE.

Williams	296,301
Green	292,201
Williams' majority	3,945

TREASURER OF STATE.

Milliken	296,627
Schreiner	292,718
Milliken's majority	3,909

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Little	296,858
Powell	292,487
Little's majority	4,371

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

McIlvaine	296,944
Ashburn	292,328
McIlvaine's majority	4,616

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Thatcher	296,906
O'Hagan	292,067
Thatcher's majority	4,833

The votes received by the Prohibition candidates were as follows:

Governor—Odell, 2,597; Lieutenant Governor—Thompson, 3,636; Auditor—Locke, 2,622; Treasurer—E. C. Young, 3,196; Attorney General—Adams, 3,157; Supreme Judge—Montgomery, 3,418; Board of Public Works—Buchtel, 3,232.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Lawrence County Teachers' Institute.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., October 26, 1875.

The Lawrence county Teachers' Institute convened yesterday in this place at two o'clock P. M. Hon. E. E. White, of Columbus, Ohio, was present and gave a profitable and instructive lecture on "School Government." He divided the subject as follows: First, object of government; second, conditions of government, and, third, methods. Mr. White is an able instructor, and his lectures are received with interest by the teachers and others. He will deliver a lecture this evening, subject "The Inner Life."

Rev. D. H. Junkin gave a lecture last evening, subject "Belleletres." The Reverend Doctor handled his subject skillfully, while at the same time he threw out some telling efforts at intervals at those who annoyed him by creating a din. Prof. Hoover, Curry, of Harrisburg, will assist in giving instruction during the sessions of the institue. He is expected to lecture on Wednesday evening. Dr. E. T. Jeffries, President of Wilmington College, is on the programme for Thursday evening. Our County Superintendent, Wm. Aiken, is doing all in his power to make the institute a success. The attendance is good in number thus far present. Governor Hartranft will visit our city to-morrow, and is expected to attend the institute at ten o'clock A. M. T.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

From Spring to Fall the year makes merry,
With days to days that chant and call;
With hopes to crown and fears to bury
With crowns of flowers, and flowers for pall,
With bloom, and song, and bird, and berry,
That fill the months with festival,
From Spring to Fall.

Who knows if ever skies were dreary
With shower and cloud and waterfall?
Whither the world's good heart is cheery
Who knows if rains will ever fall?
The storm thinks long, the winds wax weary,
Till Winter comes to wind up all
From Spring to Fall.

"The Democratic party is looking up." Yes. It lies flat upon its back.

Only four more days for Republican work—exclusive of Sunday, when you can pray.

The interior of Maine, decreasing in population, harbors an increased number of bears.

The epizooty must be contagious. Stabledogs are down with it in the Eastern cities.

A recent "cloud burst" in Arizona completely ruined a wagon road for a distance of sixteen miles.

The decision on the constitutionality of the enforcement act of 1870 will be rendered sometime in November.

Good. It is announced that $7,500,000 of the $8,500,000 required by the Centennial Commission has been secured.

Two grain elevators are building in Leavenworth, Kan., where the receipts of grain this year have been immense.

A wealthy proprietor from Russia has come to this country to discover how Americans make such fine butter and cheese.

The New York *World* howls for "reform," and deliberately steals its special arctic correspondence letter from the *Times*.

"The wedges of sin is death," A man splitting stolen rails in Texas with stolen tools was killed, recently, by a rebounding wedge.

The Treasury Department is having prepared a statement of the expenses of the Government by departments since its foundation.

Hints for horsemen. A Massachusetts horse troubled with the epizooty, recently got at a barrel of onions, ate three quarts, and was cured.

The Clyde shipbuilding trade is in a very depressed state, few orders coming in, and a number of the yards being almost empty of vessels.

They found the bullet in the posterior lobe of the right hemisphere of Carruth's head; it had missed the cerebellum and respected his propensities.

Quite likely. The Pacific Mail Company is said to have earned $2,000,000 recently, the directors keeping the fact a secret to speculate in the stock.

The Celestial Government is becoming worldly wise. China proposes to appoint Chinese consuls at all the most important ports of the globe.

The proposed tunnel from England to France will be sixteen miles long, and two hundred and fifty feet below the bed of the sea. A fit place to sink money.

The Democratic majority of the Texas Constitutional Convention has thus far defeated every proposition for the establishment of a system of public schools.

A new metal called "Gallium," in honor of France, has been found in some of the ores of zinc. It resembles zinc in some of its properties, but greatly differs from it in others.

The emblem of the Democratic-Liberal-Anti-Monopoly party in Minnesota has been discovered at last. It is cabbage, with three very light heads growing on one stalk.

The Democratic Texas Constitutional Convention is considering an amendment prohibiting clergymen from holding political offices. The members don't want any religion in theirs.

Looks well for business. Since the first of September the receipts of cotton have been 70,000 bales in excess of those of last year for the same time.

The loss of cotton this year for want of picking is estimated at $5,000,000 in gold. The advantage gained by driving colored laborers from the fields with shotguns will hardly overbalance such a loss.

The singular project of flooding the great Desert of Sahara is much talked of in England, and an expedition, under a number of distinguished scientific men, will leave that country in November to examine and report on the scheme.

POLITICAL.

State.

THE PROSPECT IN LAWRENCE COUNTY—TEMPERANCE TICKET NOWHERE.

NEW WILMINGTON, PA., October 26, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A good opportunity to judge of the strength of the Prohibition party presents itself to the observer in this county. New Castle being the present, and this place the former residence of Dr. Browne, Prohibition candidate for Governor, it would be natural to suppose that Lawrence county would be the place of all others where the Prohibition ticket (or movement) would be hailed with the greatest applause. However, such does not seem to be the case, and the present prospect bodes no good for the "respectable vote" which was to boost the Prohibition party into public notice.

A Republican meeting was held in this place last evening. The attendance was large—in fact larger than we thought Wilmington could muster for a political meeting. The meeting was addressed on the current question by Samuel Miller, Esq., of Mercer. He plainly showed the fallacy of the inflation scheme, and the dangers of trusting the Democratic party with power. Other speakers follow on the convention of the temperance issue with the present campaign. Among these was Rev. Prof. Mehard, an ardent admirer of the local option law, and who believes it best, not only on account of the currency question, but for the sake of the temperance cause to vote for Hartranft. He stated that many members of the convention that nominated the Rev. Dr. Browne had said they considered the formation of a third political party at the present as ill-timed, unwise and calculated to do injury to the temperance cause, from the fact that the vote in its favor would be small, and would produce the impression that Pennsylvania was retrograding in the good cause. These members also stated that they allowed themselves to be controlled by the anti-secret women in the convention. At the close of the meeting the audience testified their approbation of the speeches by a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers.

You may confidently expect a large majority for Hartranft in this county. KANE.

The *Times and Dispatch* predicts a majority of from 300 to 400 for Hartranft in Reading. In 1872 the city gave him 15.

Piollet is horribly profane, and an ordinary distillery can scarcely keep him supplied with stimulants; yet so-called temperance people are doing their best to have him elected to one of the most responsible offices in the State. The jewel consistency does not glitter in the political temperance crown.

The Democrats in Philadelphia have been doing a great business in "purging" the registry lists before the courts. Most of the names taken off are those of persons who have moved or died since the original enrollment. In one election division forty-seven names were stricken off on Democratic application, but the attorneys were rather chopfallen when they found that forty-five of the number were Democrats.

Put life into your work during the brief remnant of the political canvass. There are hundreds of men in Bucks county who should be awakened and brought out to the polls next Tuesday. When they once get there they will vote right—the main thing is to rouse them up. There are in every election district a dozen young Republicans for whom this is appropriate work. Let them divide the business to be done among themselves, and then each one strive to make it as thorough and effective as possible. Whoever carries Bucks county this fall will have to work for the victory—and every vote brought out for the local ticket is also a vote for our State candidates.—*Doylestown Intelligencer.*

Pennsylvania has never had a better Governor than John F. Hartranft. While making no especial pretensions, he has administered our State affairs in a manner that has extorted the praise of our political opponents. As an executive officer his record is fair and unstained. He has set an example to officers in official life which may well be followed. His fidelity and honesty should now be publicly recognized, and the people who are always ready to punish the dishonest and unfaithful should be equally willing to reward him who has done well. Governor Hartranft will now receive thousands of votes which were refused him three years ago, and Pennsylvania will next Tuesday again honor the man whose administration has honored her.—*Bucks County Intelligencer.*

Archy McAllister, the greatest blatherskite in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the leaders of the Prohibition movement in Blair county, and a member of the State Central Committee of that organization, is a near relative of Pershing's, and has publicly stated, recently, that he desires Pershing's election and Hartranft's defeat, and that the running of Browne only helps the Democratic candidate. *Archy is a Democrat and a relative of the Democratic candidate for Governor.* Last year when the Republicans were running a strict temperance man himself, but a gentleman of liberal views in regard to the actions of others, this self-important egotist was an advocate of Reilly, who can take his "nip" as well as anybody else. McAllister has no character as a politician, and never had. He is always a very great annoyance man when it will bring grist to the Democratic mill, but not otherwise.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

Now that the Democracy are in the dumps, would it not be well for Farmer Piollet to go to Wysox and attend to his fall plowing? He makes a very poor figure at the stump, but at the plow-tail he is really an elegant spectacle. We know how persistently artists put the milkmaid on the wrong side of the cow, and we never knew one to make a good ax. So we are not surprised to find Farmer Piollet represented with his back to the plow. Nor does it surprise us to find him plowing up Chestnut street. Still, we think Wysox rather more in the fashionable street of Philadelphia. And we don't want the people hereabout to conclude that plowmen look one way while the horses go the other. That is no doubt the way Farmer Piollet does it, but it is not the mode in the Wysox and elsewhere. Up there and elsewhere very few farmers can be represented at the plow tail. And we don't believe that picture would create anything more than a horse-laugh were it exhibited in Bradford county. Farmer Piollet did not get rich plowing, or faming. He had his turn at the public crib during the period devoted to canals that were built to hold water. And since he has told what he will not do if elected, he may as well tell what he will do; people what he ever did as a public man to commend himself to popular favor.—*Philadelphia North American.*

General.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has fixed the sentence of Sheriff Lamont, Lincoln county, to 1200 for illegally throwing out the votes of those counties last year. For thus throwing out votes Judge Cate (Dem.) was "elected" to congress over S. S. McGill by 700 majority, and the question is raised whether the honorable Judge will now claim the seat.

It is no wonder the Cincinnati *Enquirer* keeps up the cry for "more money." It has the best of reasons for it. During the campaign a gentleman of Chillicothe accepted a bet of $1,000 which a member of the *Enquirer* company offered on Allen, and the bet was Cincinnati looking after the money. When he went to the bank where it had been deposited, he was informed that notice had been given to refuse payment. He threatens to sue for it.

How to Vanquish the Stomach's Tormentor.

If the Enemy of mankind was permitted to exert his malignant ingenuity in the production of a new disease, he would scarcely devise one more worthy of his genius than dyspepsia. The dyspeptic sufferer is tormented by symptoms resembling those of almost every known malady, and is often worried into monomania by these conflicting and perplexing manifestations. A favorite though absurd hypothesis is that the vitality of chronic indigestion is that he or she has heart disease. Dyspepsia has often been pronounced incurable, but experience has shown that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will vanquish it, together with the constipation and biliousness in connection with which usually accompany it. Disease of the kidneys and rheumatic and dramatic pains are also frequent concomitants of dyspepsia, but they, too, succumb to the above named invaluable corrective.

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INSURANCE CO.,
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JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
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CHARTERED IN 1869.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office. BOARD OF MANAGERS.
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Great Drug and Fancy Goods Depot,
Corner Penn Av. and Sixth St.,
And secure the bargains which he is now offering in the several departments.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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INCORPORATED 1847.
ASSETS - - - - - - $5,350,000
ENTIRELY MUTUAL.
The Penn Mutual is one of the oldest Life Companies in the country. It has made dividends annually to its members since the year 1849, inclusive. It is managed economically; selects its risks carefully; pays its losses promptly; and is liberal in its requirements generally. Its dividends may be applied to reduce the premium the second year, or to increase the insurance. Its policies are non-forfeiting after the third annual payment. *Endowment policies issued at Life rates.*
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Thorough instruction in the Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For Circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 113 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
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Clarke's Improved School
FOR THE
PARLOR ORGAN.
The only work that explains the use, nature and compass of the Stops, with the manner of combining them. *A thorough Book for the Organ Student.* PRICE, $2 50.
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Teaches thoroughly the technics of the Piano-Forte, and prepares the student for Harmony. Universally pronounced the BEST WORK EVER PUBLISHED for both teacher and scholar. PRICE, $2 50.
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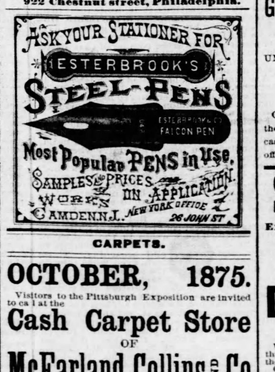

CARPETS.
OCTOBER, 1875.
Visitors to the Pittsburgh Exposition are invited to call at the
Cash Carpet Store
OF
McFarland, Collins & Co
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
And look at the extraordinary
BARGAINS
Which they are enabled to offer by reducing their own expenses to the lowest possible point, and buying from first hands only and selling for CASH.
NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.
Cash Prices are the Lowest Prices.
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
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Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

CARPETS!
Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China
Mattings,
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Rugs, Mats,
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Table and Piano Covers,
IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.
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Manufacturers and Dealers in
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GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
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GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
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The above magnificent property has passed into our possession. In the exigence of its interior arrangements, its spaciousness and Table, it shall equal any Hotel in the country.

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NO. 8 DIAMOND
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Near Market street.
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
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MUHLANBRING is with this House.

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B. TIEGEL,
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Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

LEGAL.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
S. FRANKENSTEIN, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given, to all persons who have proved their debts and other persons interested, to appear on the 17th day of November, 1875, at 9 o'clock A. M., before N. W. SHAFER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. — Church Avenue, Allegheny city, to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.
Th S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

HORSES
Are Cheaper and Better Fed,
COWS
Give More and Richer Milk,
WHEN FED ON
Gordon's Spice Food.
Costs Only Two Cents Per Feed.
DEPOT,
29 Smithfield Street,
C. H. HARMER, General Agent.
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SOLE AGENTS FOR ALLEGHENY CITY.
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PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or Room 3, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh. Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1875.
Semi-Weekly Dry Goods Report
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.
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OF
New and Desirable Dress Goods,
AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
Everything Desirable and New
IN
LADIES' READY MADE SUITS, &c
Millinery and Fancy Goods,
Sacques, Cloaks, Shawls, &c.
Ladies' Furnishing Goods, &c.
New Black Cashmeres, all qualities, from 50c to $2 50 a yard.
New Black Mohairs, special bargains, from 25c to 87c.
New Shades in Colored Alpacas, from 25c upwards.
New Colored Cashmeres, at very low prices.
New Colored Mohairs, Sateens, Serges, &c.
New Style Fall and Winter Plaids.
New Bright Colored Plaids.
New Silk Mixed Dress Goods.
New Plain and Plaid Camels' Hair Cloths.
New Fine Dress Goods, all kinds.
New Mourning Dress Goods, large stock.
New Black and Gray Striped Dress Silks.
SPECIAL ATTENTION REQUESTED TO
Our New Corsets,
Made expressly for our sales and bearing our own brands, viz:
THE COLUMBIA CORSET, at 75c. Brand—American Flag.
THE CALEDONIA CORSET, at $1 00. Brand—Scotch Thistle.
THE ALLEGHENY CORSET, at $1 25. Brand—W. S.
LOWER PRICED CORSETS,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

EDNESDAY EVENING, October 27, 1875.

A very complete refutation of the campaign assertion that the national banks are taxed is given in statistics recently received from the Comptroller of the Currency in answer to inquiries from this office. The number of banks reporting the amount of taxes paid by them in 1874 was 1,875, with an aggregate capital of $458,715,911. The total of State, county and municipal taxation, paid by these banks, was $9,419,-, establishing a ratio of that class of taxation of national banks of 2.07 per cent. on their capital. The amount of United States taxes, paid by the national banks during the same year, was $7,083,338, the percentage on capital being 1.56. It is, therefore, shown that the total of all taxation on the national banks was 3.63 per cent. in 1874. Take into consideration the fact that bank property is assessed at nearly its full value, while the assessment of real estate and merchandise represents but a moiety of the market price, and it will be seen that, far from paying no taxes at all, the national banks pay more taxes than the average of property.

—The St. Louis *Republican* comments as follows on one of the obstacles to the successful completion of the Texas Pacific railway: "When the science of aeronautics is perfected and we get balloons under control it may be that there will be grand bank lines by every man's door. But there seem to be multitudes who insist that the Government shall undertake the accomplishment of that impossible task. They are in full cry after Mr. T. A. Scott and his coadjutors in the project of a new Pacific road, demanding that he shall include in that enterprise a branch road to every city, town, village and hamlet throughout the South. New Orleans wants a branch, Vicksburg another, Memphis another, and so with each center of population, however insignificant, between the Mississippi and Atlantic. It is insufferable stupidity, if this senseless effort to overweight the enterprise is honest, that blinds them to the inevitable result of demanding impossibilities. This course of dividing the South was successfully employed by the opponents of the Scott project, and it seems that they are equally fortunate again this year. This spirit now dictates opposition to the Scott project for no other perceptible reason than the idea that no good can come from what St. Louis favors."

—The Turkish bond trouble which is creating so much disturbance in the financial circles of the old world, is the simple result of a series of loans contracted to meet current expenses without providing means of payment. The last loan contracted in 1874, was nominally at only 5 per cent. interest. But the issue price was only 82½, that is, for $100 one bought a bond for only £100, bearing 5 per cent. interest. At this rate, for each £43 10s which Turkey received, it promised to pay £5 a year; in eight years the amount received by Turkey would have been repaid, all but a fraction, in interest, while a principal of more than twice that amount would yet have remained to be paid. The amount would have stood thus:

Cash received for £5,000,000 in bonds	£2,150,000
Eight years' interest on £5,000,000	£2,000,000
Principal of bonds	5,000,000
	7,000,000

Loss to Turkey on the transaction. £4,850,000

It will readily be seen that a government must be in great straits to borrow money on such terms, as these, which were only a little worse than those of preceding loans. This must have been apparent to the intelligent financiers of London and Paris, but they allowed their avarice to control their judgment and took the bonds eagerly. We can hardly find much pity for them in contemplating the result which was so patent when the the loan was made.

This year the Turkish Government finds a deficit in its budget of £5,000,000. It is unable to borrow a cent, and in order to retrench that amount cuts down the cash disbursements on interest. The interest on the total Turkish debt is about £12,000,000, and a decree from the Sublime Porte has been issued to the effect that, for the next five years, half the interest shall be paid in cash, and the other half in new five per cent. bonds. The total amount of the Turkish debt is now stated at £240,000,000, the greater part of which has been squandered in useless expenses, leaving nothing to show for it. The protests of the bondholders have brought out an explanatory official communication on the subject, the tenor of which is given in the following dispatch:

THERAPIA, October 10.—On the subject of Turkish finance another official communication is made, purporting to correct the wrong construction put on the former ones by the public. It states, first, that for a period of five years the interest and amortisement of the internal and external debts of Turkey will be paid half in cash and half in new bonds, bearing five per cent. interest annually. Secondly, the interest on the new bonds will be paid simultaneously with the cash payments on the other half. Thirdly, as security for the payment of the moiety payable in specie, and of the interest of the new bonds, the customs, salt, and tobacco revenue and the Egyptian tribute are pledged. Should these prove inadequate, the deficit will be equally mortgaged. Fourthly, if the bonds are not redeemed at the expiration of the five years, their reimbursement will be further deferred, but their ultimate payment will be guaranteed by the securities which will be freed by the redemption of any previous loan which will have been entirely paid off through the operation of the sinking fund.

—The amount of national bank circulation outstanding, and the bonds on deposit to secure them, at various dates during the past thirteen months, is given as follows:

	Notes in circulation.	Bonds on deposit.
September 26, 1874	$350,436,158	$383,901,450
January 5, 1875	347,950,774	384,950,750
July 5, 1875	349,283,329	375,738,000
September 18, 1875	347,578,483	353,677,262
October 26, 1875	347,385,912	353,118,912

It will be seen that while there has been a decrease of $6,000,000 in the amount of outstanding bank notes in circulation there has been a decrease of nearly $19,000,000 in the amount of bonds on deposit with the United States Treasurer to secure circulation. It appears therefore that there have been about $13,000,000 of bonds withdrawn from the Treasurer by the national banks, for which there has been no corresponding redemption of national bank currency. This, however, is explained by the fact that about $11,000,000 of bank circulation represented by the $13,000,000 of bonds has been surrendered to banks and $11,000,000 of greenbacks deposited for their redemption. As this $11,000,000 of surrendered bank circulation does not come in for redemption it is, of course, presumed that the $11,000,000 of greenbacks are locked up in the Treasury in place of the $13,000,000 of bonds.

—The Pennsylvania Company, through its selected bankers, is putting a six per cent. loan upon the market, for the purpose of paying off the entire floating debt, and all the equipment and construction charges for the year 1875.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 26, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:05 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	115¾	116	115¾	115¾	116
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122½				
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	119¾				
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾				
5-20's, 1867, new	118¾				
5-20's, 1867, registered	120½				
5-20's, 1868	120½				
5-20's, 1868, registered	118½				
10-40's	118½				
10-40's, coupons	118½				
Currency 6's	123½				
New 4½ per cents	110½				
Western Union Tel					
Pacific Mail	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
N. Y. Central	109				
Erie	19¾				
Michigan Central	61¾	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
Michigan Southern	69¾				
Illinois Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Chicago & Northw'n					
Do preferred					
Rock Island					
St. Paul common					
Do preferred					
Wabash common					
Fort Wayne	97¾				
Ohio & Mississippi					
Union Pacific					
Harlem	130				
Hannibal & St. Joe					
Atlantic & Pac. pref					
Iron Mountain	15¾				
C. C. I. & O					
Missouri Pacific					
Kansas Pacific					
New Jersey Cent					

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 27.—Money 3½@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Customs receipts $272,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $341,000. Clearings $48,000,000. Sterling firm at 478@485.

GOLD.

Gold advanced from 115¾ to 116¼, reacted to 115¾ and closed at 116. Rates paid for borrowing were 1-64 and 1-32 per diem and 3, 7, 8 and 9 per cent. per annum. The increased firmness of the market to-day was due to the belief among bulls that the stringency of money at San Francisco and the fire at Virginia City would check shipments of gold from the Pacific coast to this point, although some affected to see some purchases on account of the Syndicate. To-morrow the Syndicate is to settle with the Treasury for the $4,487,200 1862's, being the remaining balance of the 4 per cent. loan. It is understood that about $2,500,000 gold will be used in this settlement.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds were strong and higher to-day, with an ingreased demand, from institutions and individual investors. The supply in the hands of dealers is very small and the market has a rising tendency. Railroad bonds were dull and in good demand. Harlem coupon firsts sold at 118¾. Erie seconds at 100¾. Union Pacific firsts at 102, sinking funds at 95¾, General Pacific at 89¾. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated at 90, 90 gold bonds at 85, Rock Island sevens at 108¾. Fort Wayne seconds at 108 and Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota firsts at 35. Missouri Pacific firsts declined from 74 to 73. State bonds nominal, except Tennessees, which were dull at 78. The stock market opened strong and higher on an increased volume of business. Lake Shore was the leading feature, advancing from 66¾ to 68¾. Western Union rose from 76¾ to 77¾. Northwestern from 77¾ to 78¾, St. Paul from 34¾ to 34¾, Ohio and Mississippi from 16¾ to 17¼, Erie from 17¾ to 18¾, Pacific Mail from 40¾ to 41¾ and Michigan Central from 62¼ to 63. Hannibal and St. Joseph declined to 9 and Missouri Lacside to 8¾. Union Pacific fell off from 94¾ to 92¾ and later recovered to 93¾. At second call prices showed a reaction from ¼@¾ per cent., in some cases, the greatest improvement being in Lake Shore and Erie, the former closed at 68¾ after selling at 68¾@68¾, and the latter at 18¾ after selling at 17¾@17¾. Pacific Mail reacted to 40¾ and closed at 40¾. Western Union fell off to 76¾ and rallied to 76¾@76¾. Union Pacific sold at 93¾, but closed at 93¾. Northwestern was steady at 37¾. Rock Island at 103¾, Michigan Central at 63¾, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western at 118¾ and New Jersey Central at 108¾. Ohio and Mississippi fell off to 16¾ and finally recovered to 16¾. The receipts of the Rock Island road are increasing about $30,000 per week. These figures show a stubborn resistance to the rising tendency of the market to-day, but their efforts were poorly rewarded as a general thing. There is still a large short interest outstanding in Pacific Mail, Lake Shore and other leading shares. Transactions at the stock exchange 220,000 shares, of which 60,000 were Pacific Mail, 20,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwestern common, 40,000 Erie, 81,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 3,500 Union Pacific and 3,500 Missouri Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	76¾	St. Paul	34¼
Pacific Mail	40¾	Do preferred	62½
Adams Express	101	Wabash	5¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	28	Do preferred	7
American Ex	57	Fort Wayne	98½
United States Ex	46	Terre Haute	5
New York Central	104½	Do preferred	20¼
Erie	18¾	Chicago & Alton	94
Do preferred	35	Do preferred	103½
Harlem	131½	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Do preferred	130	Indiana Central	4½
Mich. Central	62¾	Burl'g'n & Q'n'y	113½
Lake Shore	62¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	19¾
Illinois Central	94	Do preferred	34¾
Cleveland & Pitts	90	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	17
Northwestern	37¾	Union Pac. stock	65¾
Do preferred	51	Union Pac. land gr'ts	79¾
N. J. Central	105	Union Pac. bds	102¾
Rock Island	103¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	5-20's, 1868, coupon	118¾
5-20's, 1864	119	New 5's	117
5-20's, 1865	119¾	10-40's	118½
5-20's 1865, new	119¾	10-40's coupons	117¾
5-20's, 1867	120¾	Currency 6's	123½

STATE SECURITIES.

Tennessee, old	48	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, new	46	Missouri 6's	101¾
Virginia, new	39¼		

LONDON, October 27, 5 P. M.—The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £75,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3¼@3⅜ per cent., or ¾ below the Bank of England rate. Rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities 1¾ per cent. Consols 94 9-16. United States bonds of 5-20's, 1865, 103¾; do 1867, 105¾; 10-40's, new fives, 103¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 92; Erie 18¾; preferred 31¾.

PARIS, October 27.—Rentes 65 francs 75 centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 27.—United States bonds —New fives, 99.

NEW ORLEANS, October 27.—Gold 116. Sight exchange. Sterling—Commercial 8 4 5@8 4 5½; 8 5½@8 5½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, October 27, 1875.

The movement in commercial circles was only moderate to-day, the aggregate trade not being above the average. Breadstuffs and produce moved rather slowly, and the amount of business done in those lines was not large. Provisions were also rather dull, and in both lines of business prices were steady without important change. In groceries, a moderate degree of activity prevailed, some enquiry being shown for a large business, with quotations wholly unchanged, except in canned goods, some lines of which are advanced in price. An active trade was secured in dry goods, the line of sorting up continuing brisk. Dealers attribute a portion of the increased trade to the influence of the Industrial Exposition in drawing the country dealers to town, and inspiring trade. Cognate lines of business, such as fancy goods, notions, wholesale millinery, boots and shoes, &c., also report a continuance of the brisk demand which has characterized their trade for some time past. In hardware, lumber and general merchandise trade was moderate at steady prices.

The New York *Bulletin* says that the manufacture of woodenware, which of late years assumed unusual proportions, and its importance as a feature in our foreign and domestic commerce must be recognized. And from the magnitude of the home trade, which annually reaches millions, our enterprising merchants have of late built up a large export business, and, in the single item of brooms alone, thousands of dozens are monthly shipped to the West Indies and South America. The American broom, from its superior make and finish, has attracted attention on the other side of the Atlantic, and heavy shipments of the article are now made to England and Germany. Dealers say business at present is remarkably good, and that the volume of trade is larger this year than last. Southern business is even better than it has been at any time since the war.

From the Oneida hop district, in New York, we learn that within the past few days there has been a renewal of life in the hop trade. Buyers have confined their figures principally to 12½c, for a prime article, and many growers have disposed unhesitatingly of choice lots at that price.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	6,397	8,355	14,952
Apples, bbls	10,719	13,885	24,604
Cheese, lbs	2,045	1,845	3,890
Corn, bus	4,800	10,800	15,600
Wheat, bus	15,745	13,200	27,500
Barley, bus	22,210	14,520	36,730
Rye, bus	3,690	4,516	8,206
Oats, bus	20,362	11,775	32,137
Butter, pkgs	212	246	458
Hides, pcs	250	1,514	1,764
Bacon, tc	531	157	688
Potatoes, bus	13,476	19,157	32,633
Hay, bales	1,000	1,000	2,000
Lumber, m	2,000	1,000	3,000

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN.—The market is steady with moderate receipts, aggregating about 90,000 bushels for the week ending to-day. The talk of the mooted advance in through rates, causes speculation to be somewhat active and the change will result favorably to this market. Wheat is in fair demand, with receipts of 12,167 bushels during the week. We quote Michigan white wheat at $1 40@1 42 per bu-bels; Pennsylvania and Ohio do $1 35@1 38; prime sound red winter $1 26@1 33; low grade do $1 20@1 25; rejected do $1 00@1 15 as to quality. Corn is quiet, with receipts of 10,800 bushels for the week, a considerable increase over the average for the past two months. We quote sacked at 49@50c by bushel for prime yellow; 6-@63c for high mixed; 67@68c for low mixed; ear corn, 60@65c per bushel for prime yellow on track; 69@70c for mixed; new ear is quotable at 45@48c. Oats are rather dull with decreased receipts; bellies 1,000 bushels for the week. Quotations are unchanged. We quote Western white at 44@46c ₱ bus; Ohio and Pennsylvania do, 42@44c; No. 2 do, 40@42c; mixed, 36@41c. Barley is brisk and in liberal supply, with receipts of 14,520 bushels. We quote at at $1 25@1 30 for prime spring; $1 10@1 20 for sound grain slightly off color; $1 20@1 25 for Pennsylvania and Canada; prime Canada at $1 40. Rye inactive but easy at 80@85c per bushel for prime; receipts are 4,516 bushels. Jobbing prices of corn meal are unchanged at above quotations.

FLOUR.—Is steady and unchanged market continues to be the report among the leading flour dealers. There is an active jobbing trade and prices continue steady and unchanged. Receipts are increased a little, being 8,355 barrels for the past week. We quote the wholesale prices of local brands as follows, per ₱ bbl:

No. 1 white wheat flour	$8 00	₱ bbl;	
No. 1 amber	do	$7 50;	
flour	$7 25;	in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl.	The jobbing

prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady and firm as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour at $8 00@8 25; well known brands of family flour at $7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $7 00; Minnesota $7 25; fancy St. Louis $8 50@8 75; new red winter wheat flour is active at $5 50@5 75; Graham flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $5 25 ₱ barrel; cornmeal 50c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $7 00 ₱ bbl; kegs $8 00. Rye flour $5 25 ₱ bbl.

HAY.—The market is still dull and quotations continue depressed. The low values prevalent in this market have had the effect of checking receipts somewhat, and they are only moderate for the past week. We quote prime No. 1 timothy, on track at $18 00@19 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $16 00@17 00; upland prairie $13 00@15 00. Sales from store were active at $21 00@22 00. Cut hay is quoted at $25 00 ₱ ton in car lots on track; jobbing from store at $27 00. Oat straw $12 00@14 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED.—We quote bran at 90@85c ₱ cwt; seconds $1 10@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45 @1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 00@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES.—Receipts continue in exceedingly large volume being 13,885 barrels for the past week. The jobbing trade continues steady at easy values, and in round lots prices would be shaded somewhat. We quote choice eating apples at $3 75@4 00 ₱ barrel; large cooking $2 50@4 00; common to medium grade in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS.—There is a fair trade at easy prices. Quotations are steady at $1 75 @1 80 for prime mediums; navies $1 90@2 00.

BUTTER.—The market is very quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; nominally 30@ 32c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The market continues to be liberally supplied. We quote new stock buckwheat flour at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bbl.

BEESWAX.—The market is decidedly dull on any but the best qualities, and warehouses are pretty full of medium grades. Prices are not quotably lower than last reported, but the tendency is decidedly in favor of buyers. Eastern markets are rather sluggish on Western makes. We quote extra creamery rolls at 28@30c ₱ lb; prime to choice do 25@27c; fair to good 20@23c; common to fair 16@20c.

CHEESE.—Continue active at $10 00@ 11 00 ₱ barrel.

CALIFORNIA PEARS.—Are rather easier at $3 25@4 00 ₱ box.

CRESS.—There is a steady and active trade at unchanged values. Receipts at the market being 1,514 boxes, or about 75,000 lbs. for the week. The New York market is reported active for choice Western cheese of the best qualities, with s'ather limited supply. We quote at 15½@16c ₱ lb for fine to choice; New York Goshen 14@15c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limburger 14@15c.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market is still inactive and rather nominal; dried apples rule at 10c per ₱ for choice quarters; sundried peaches 10@11c for choice halves; dried blackberries 12@13c.

EGGS.—The market continued active and steady with increasing receipts. We quote at 29@27c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

HONEY.—New dandelion honey is firmer at 25@26c ₱ pound; California honey is quoted at 20c per ₱.

MINCE MEAT.—Prices are quoted at 10½@11c per ₱.

NUTS.—Chestnuts are in liberal supply and prices are lower at $4 00@4 25 per bushel; peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee are held at 6½@7c, according to quality; Virginias 8½@9c; shellbarks $2 00 per bushel; walnuts 7@c per bushel.

POTATOES.—A very large volume of receipts is reported for this week, although not equal to that of the corresponding period last year, being 19,157 bushels. The market continues moderately active and easy at unchanged values. Sales were made in car lots on track at 57@60c for Peerless and Early Rose; 45@47c for peachblows; store prices there is a quiet but easy market at $1 50@1 75 ₱ barrel; 50@55c ₱ bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy at $2 50@3 50 ₱ barrel for Baltimores; $3 00@3 25 for Jerseys.

POULTRY.—There is a moderately active trade. Live chickens are quoted at 50@55c ₱ pair.

SEEDS.—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 55@1 60; timothy seed is jobbing at $2 75@2 80 ₱ bushels. Clover seed $5 25@5 50.

VEGETABLES.—Onions are again in heavy stock and lower; we quote at $2 00@2 25 ₱ per bbl. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 80@1 90 per bushel.

Provisions.

There was a sluggish movement in the leading staples of hog product at wholly unchanged quotations. Receipts during the past week were unimportant, only aggregating 1,543 pieces and 137 tierces.

BACON.—We quote shoulders at 10¼c ₱ lb; clear-rib sides 12½c; clear sides 13c.

HAMS.—We quote plain sugar-cured at 16c. Sugar-cured shoulders 12c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 16c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $6 50; ham sausage 10c.

LARD.—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb, 14½c; half bbls do 15c; in kegs, 15½c; in 3 lb caddies, 17½c; in 5 lb caddies, 17½c; in 3 lb pails 18c; in 5 lb do, 17½c; in 8 lb do, 17c.

PORK.—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 85c; No. 2, 75c.

TALLOW.—We quote chandlers' tallow at 10@ 10½c; choicer country rendered 9@9½c; medium do 7½@8.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* has the following on the probable supply of hogs for the coming packing season: "There is naturally considerable anxiety to learn the probable number of hogs which will be packed in the West this season. Such information of a definite and reliable character is very meagre, and in the absence of the case any opinions on this matter even from the various producing sections are more a matter of conjecture than of certainty, the most that can be done is to give the general indications and the few facts which, according to natural laws, control or reduce or increase the production.

"In the first place, it must be considered that the area of the corn growing and consequently the hog raising section of the country is rapidly extending Westward, and that the center of population west of the Mississippi river, the new land brought under cultivation annually, and the increase in the feeding capacity of the country. It is not improbable that such States as Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois have reached the maximum of their corn raising and hog producing interests, not because they can not produce more, but because much of the land can be more profitably devoted to other purposes, such as sheep raising, dairy farming, fruit growing, gardening, while in many sections of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, corn is the most profitable crop, not only because of the large yield obtained, but because it can be turned into pork and marketed with less expense than any other crop.

"The supply of hogs depends largely upon the quantity and quality of the corn crop. That a larger area of country was planted in corn this year than usual is generally conceded. If has met some vicissitudes, but taking the country together the yield is doubtless fully up to the average, and the quality somewhat superior.

"Now as to the basis for the production of fat hogs. The reports of the Auditors of State show that there were less hogs in most of the Western States which were six months old or over on April 1, 1875, than one year preceding, but this is not conclusive as to the ability of the country to turn out fat hogs this winter, for it is well known that spring pigs constitute a large part of the stock hogs which are fattened during the autumn and winter packing.

"It will be remembered that at the close of the winter packing season last spring there was a prevalent impression that there were few hogs in the country which could be made available for summer packing, but the result shows that there was no great falling off from last summer, and this illustrates how a demand will be met with a corresponding supply of the inducement in price is made. Farmers have learned that it is more profitable to fatten young hogs and market them when they are 9@15 months old than two years or more. If we are correct in this, it follows that there is no reason to apprehend that there are not enough hogs in the country to furnish the usual number for packing this season."

Groceries.

A moderate trade is reported in standard groceries with a very marked degree of steadiness in quotations. Coffees are steady while they have been weak in New York under the influence of a decreased demand. Sugars are firm from Rio showing increased receipts and a liberal supply. Sugars are easy with a rather depressed feeling in the New Orleans market and unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	22c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	21c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	20c	Do, extra C	10¼c
Good Rio	19c	Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Low Rio	18c	Powdered, yellow	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Granulated	11¼c
Rio, in papers	30c	Crushed	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	29½c	Powdered	11¾c
Java, in papers	37c	Granulated	11¼c
Java, in bulk	36½c	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Teas.		Str'ly ch. N. O	70c
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	Prime	65c
Gunpowder	50@$1 00	Good	60c
Imperial	50@$1 00	*Syrups.*	
Japan	55@$1 00	Ex. white drips	70c
Oolong	25@$1 00	Sugar drips	60c
Fancy	1 00	Lowergrades	35@50c
Souchong	25@ 85	*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Rice.		Pearl	5c
Choice Carlina	8¼c	Silver gloss	9½c
Patna	7¼@8 c	Corn	7½c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	*Soaps.*	
Spices.		Irish soap, ₱ bx	$1 35
Cloves	60 c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	6 00
Allspice	18 @19 c	Babbit's best ₱ bx	7 00
Cassia	30 @35 c	Dobbins' Electric	6 00
Nutmegs	$1 35	German mottled	7½c
Pepper	25 c	*Soda.*	5 c
Candles.		Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pgs	5½c
Star, light	17 c	Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	7 c
Mould	12 c		

FISH.—A fair demand and the high range of prices at the supply centers a firm market here. We quote as follows:

	Bbls.	Hf-bbls.	Qr-bbls.	Kits.
Mess mackerel	$	$12 00	$	$ 2 25
No. 1 mackerel	19 00	10 00	5 25	2 25
No. 2 mackerel	17 00	8 75	4 75	2 15
No. 3 mackerel	10 00	5 50	3 00	1 75
White fish		5 25		
Labrador herring, split	8 50	4 75		
Labrador herring, round	6 00	3 50		

TOBACCO.—There is a steady jobbing trade in tobaccos at wholly unaltered quotations, as follows:

Manufactured—			
Spun roll	@66c	Six Twist	@55c
Black Navy	@66c	Solace navy	@
Black Twist	@66c	Solace plug	@
Louisville Navy	@66c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Cav	@66@70c	Western leaf—	
Virginia Cav	@66@70c	Wrappers	@28c
Virginia Tens	@66c	Lugs, fair to good	@
Virginia Cav	@66c	Ohio seed wrap'r	@25c
Double Thick	@66@70c	Ohio seed filler	@12c
Floodgates	@66@70c	Connecticut—	
Gem Plugs	@66c	wrapper	@70c
Black Quarters	@66c	Gen'a. filler	@50@55c
Rough & Ready	@66c	Havana wrap'r	@125@250
Fine Cut	@66c	Havana fillers	@62½
Fine Cut plugs	@66c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut	@66c	Common	@
Common Cut	@66c	Medium	@
Scotch Snuff	@66c	Seed & Havana	@
Black Snuff	@66c	Havana	@

FOREIGN FRUITS.—Trade is fair and prices steady. Raisins—layers, new ₱ box, $2 00; do $2 60; London layers do, $4 25; Valentias new 12½c ₱ lb; Sultanias, 15c. Dates 8@9c ₱ lb. Currents—new sc. Citron 35c. Prunes 11c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordon 50c. Nuts 13c. Walnuts—Naples 16c; French do 14c; Sicily filberts 13c; Brazil nuts 10c. Pecans 14@15c. Naccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 7@8c. Cocoanuts—Messina, ₱ box, $9 00. Oranges—Messina, ₱ box, $3 50. Lemons—Messina, $5 50.

CANNED GOODS.—Business continues fairly active at advanced quotations in some lines. We quote: Tomatoes, 3-lb cans, 90c; 2-lb cans, 75c; peaches, 3-lb cans, ₱ doz. $2 25@2 50; corn, 2-lb cans, per doz, $2 25; Lima beans, 2-lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans, $1 50; cherries, 2-lb cans $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans, $2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans, $2 00; raspberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; asparagus, 2½-lb cans, $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $2 50; pears, 2-lb cans, $2 25; pint pickles, $1 35; quart do $2 25; half-gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, ₱ doz, $5 50; bibs containing 100 pickles, $8 25; half-bbls containing 600 pickles, $4 75.

Dry Goods.

The marked degree of activity heretofore noted in the wholesale dry goods trade continues without abatement, and a very liberal trade is being transacted by our wholesale and jobbing houses. A notice appeared in Monday on Anchor, Albion and Simpson's prints, besides which the list is quotably unchanged. There was a certain activity developed in these goods and an improved feeling is noted in prices. Importers are in rather limited request and move slowly. The following is the list of prices-current:

BROWN SHEETINGS.			
Width	₱ c	Width	₱ c
Anchor A	36	9	Lawrence LL	36	8
Penn Mill do	4-4	9	Laconia B	36	8½
Eagle A	36	8	Laconia C	36	7½
Western trade	36	8	Laconia O	40	9½
Magnolia	36	8	Laconia AA	10-4	30
Avondale	36	6½	Laconia	10-4	30
Conestoga A	39	6½	Conestoga	10-4	40
Chippewa C	28	5¼	Waltham	42	12½
Nonatook	4-4	8½	Juniata B fine	3-4	8
BLEACHED SHEETINGS.					
Commonwith O	27	8½	Lonsdale	36	11½
Suffolk L	36	8	Lonsdale Cambric	36	12½
Suffolk B	36	9½	Fruit of Loom	36	11½
Hamilton AA	36	8	Pocasset Mill	36	9½
Rochdale	36	8½	Davol	36	12½
Paragon	36	9	Wamsutta	36	15
Bright	36	10	Waltham	42	12½
Hill, sm'pr Idem	33	9	Pepperell	9-4	30
Hill	36	10½	Pepperell	10-4	35
PRINTS.					
Anchor shirt's	8		Sprague fancy	6½@7½	
Cocheco shirt's	8		American shirt's	7½	
Oriental shirt's	7		Southbridge	7½	
Sprague shirt's	7		Oriental fancy	7½	
Sprague shirt's	8		Cocheco fancy	7½	
Wash'n shirt's	7		Hartel	7½	
Garner fancy	7		Simpson's fancy	7½	
Amoskeag fancy	6½		Simpson's black	7½	
Richmonds	7½		" fast black	7½	
Merrimac	7½		" mourning	7½	
GINGHAMS.					
Lancaster	11½		White		11
Glasgow	10½		American		8½
			TICKING.		
Conestoga X	7-8	10½	Thorndike	7-8	11
Conestoga A A	7-8	12	Portsmouth	7-8	13
Conestoga CT	4-4	12	Pemberton	7-8	12
" gold m'd	4-4	17½	Whittaker	7-8	20
" prem. A	4-4	22	Whittaker	4-4	34
MISCELLANEOUS.					
White carpet chain, fine		26	Colored carpet ch'n, fine		23
Cotton bat	16@16	@18	Cotton twine		36

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, October 27.—Business was quiet with dullness in commission houses and importers, and the jobbing trade was light. Prints were firm, but some large lines of old light fancies were jobbed at low figures. Some of the mills stretchings are reduced. Cotton flannels are quiet. Regulations in bleached flannels. Woolen goods for men's wear ruled high. The *Bulletin* says two hundred cases felt skirts were sold at auction and brought good prices.

Petroleum.

October 28.—The firmer tone previously noted in petroleum circles resulted in an advance of 2¼@5c in crude and about ½c in refined. At the stronger values the market is firm and steady.

CRUDE.—The market is firm and stronger at an advance of 2¼@5c from former prices. We quote United at wells at $1 40@1 42½; Conduit do $1 40@1 42½; Pennsylvania, $1 57½@ 1 40; immediate shipment $1 67½. Sales are reported aggregating 57,000 barrels.

REFINED.—There is a stronger feeling and prices are slightly advanced in sympathy with crude. We quote standard white on the spot at 11@12c. New York rules at 13½@13¾c for spot and early November. Philadelphia is quoted at 13¼@13¾c. Baltimore nominal at 13½@ 13¾c.

OIL BARRELS.—Continue without change at $1 45 for city; $1 30@1 35 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, October 27.—The *Courier* says: The market opened without excitement with United in slow sale at $1 37½ and continued quiet until about noon, when pumping appreciated, getting as high as $1 42½ but closed at $1 40 as the highest bid, with $1 42½ asked. There was little doing in shipments, prices have advanced, opening at $1 62½ and appreciating to $1 67½ during the day, closing firm. The total sales yesterday were 35,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, October 27.—The *Derrick* says: United at the close sold at $1 40½; Conduit at $1 40½; Union at $1 40@1 41½; Grant at $1 38½; Pennsylvania at $1 57½@1 40; shipments were active and late in the day $1 67½ was bid. The total sales of well certificates were 24,000 barrels; certificates, pipage and shipments were active and late in the day $1 67½ was bid. The total sales of well certificates were 24,000 barrels; certificates, pipage and shipments were active and late in the day $1 67½ was bid. The total sales of well certificates were 24,000

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

(Continued from first page.)

of dismissal from one denomination to another. This was a grave matter, and ought to be remedied. This not only showed a lack of courtesy, but a lack of Christian charity. All these, and other difficulties in the way of practical union, should be removed, and empty expressions of love avoided.

Rev. Mr. McElRea followed on the same topic. Christian courtesy was a practical step toward union. It would not do to utter merry sentiments of love, while practically we were not doing the acts which Christian love and harmony demanded. The sentiments and influence of men must harmonize, and not contradict each other. Certain clergymen would utterly proscribe nineteenths of all others claiming to be ministers. These men should not be permitted to stand on Alliance platforms, every two or three years, and utter fine sentiments, while at all other times they are practically at variance with those sentiments. If the Alliance could prevent such conduct as this, it would do an act which would make the angels rejoice. He merely wished to call the attention of the learned doctors to this difficulty, and to express the hope that they would squarely meet it.

On motion of Dr. Scovel, the further speeches on this subject were limited to five minutes.

Rev. Mr. Brown, of the M. E. Church, of Allegheny city, held that practical union was possible, under denominational organization. The Methodist Church, as a part of the great army of Christ, would work with all other denominations, against an avil iniquity in every form. This was his platform of unity. Let all work in harmony, in their own way, for the salvation of souls. (Applause.)

Judge Wm. M. Francis, of Lawrence county, Pa., followed. He understood that the aims of the Alliance were to bring all the members of Christ's body more closely together. Let all press more closely to Christ, and not to each other, help coming closer together. He did not intend to work outside of his own denomination, but join heart and hand with every brother who loved the Lord Jesus and kept close to His cross. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. Mills, of Westerville, Ohio, stated that they had three separate churches in their community, and their struggle in that place, on the temperance question, had united them as brethren. They had a union prayer meeting once a week, and a union meeting once a month, and joined in singing that song, "Behold how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

The Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D., of Newark, New Jersey, was the next speaker. He spoke of the various influences at work, in the providence of God, tending toward the unity of Christendom, and urging the duty of all denominations in bringing this union to a happy consummation.

Mr. Brunot said he could not resist, in connection with the discussion of this subject, an allusion to the beautiful figure employed by one of the speakers at the great Alliance meeting in New York. The figure represented a circle, in the center of which was the word CHRIST. From this center radiated, as spokes of a wheel, lines representing the various religious denominations. Those all centered in Christ, and the idea conveyed was that the closer brethren of every denomination approached to Christ, the nearer they were drawn to each other.

Dr. Scovel then made a number of announcements, after which the meeting was closed with the benediction by Dr. Stevenson of New York.

Afternoon Session.

The Conference reassembled at half-past two o'clock, President Brunot in the chair.

After an anthem from the choir, the services were opened with prayer by the Rev. B. F. Brooke, D. D.

Mr. Brunot then introduced the Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., of New York, who, he remarked, was well known as a Sunday-school man country as a Sunday school worker, and perhaps better able to speak on the subject of Sunday schools than any other man in the country.

INCREASED EFFICIENCY OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Dr. Vincent, on taking the platform, said: I do not propose to speak this afternoon upon the *defects* of our modern Sunday school system, nor do I propose to speak of the great benefits of the Sunday school. The subject assigned me is "Increased Efficiency of Sunday Schools."

There are serious defects in the present Sunday school system, which none are more willing to concede, more prompt to deprecate and more willing to correct than its most enthusiastic friends. But notwithstanding these defects, the Sunday school is an effective agency in the department of religious and ecclesiastical training. 1. It sanctifies and utilizes the Sabbath day. 2. It exalts the Church, multiplying its members, aiding its ministers, increasing its power. 3. In the Bible, by Scriptures, expounding and applying its truths to consciences, it makes Christians, and co-operating with Christian parents, and remanding the irreligious of the duties which they owe to God and to the children. He has given them. 5. It exerts a wholesome influence upon society, harmonizing all classes, blending all classes by the delightful ministries of religion, 6. It contributes to all great social reforms by instructing and enlisting children hood on the side of truth and temperance and righteousness. 7. It ministers to the nation by educating in advance the masses of the people who are soon to exercise the right of suffrage, and thus to the stability and prosperity of the republic. 8. It labors directly for the conversion and edification of individual souls, by all the methods of instructions and influences, enlarging and building up the Kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

The question before us is one of the greatest importance. How may the acknowledged defects of the Sunday school system be corrected and its efficiency increased? The efficiency of any agency or institution is that which is designed to meet an acknowledged demand of the individual or of society, depends upon seven conditions. 1. The object to be attained must be held concerning it. 2. The force or energy by which it exists and through which it operates must be available. 3. There must be a wise conformity to the laws (physical, mental or spiritual) which are involved in the work proposed. 4. The relation of the agency under consideration, to other and co-ordinate agencies, must be recognized, and a true co-operation secured. 5. Let us apply these principles to the Sunday school.

I. The efficiency of the Sunday school will be increased by a more correct and definite theory as to its origin and aim. There are two or three institutions known as "sunday schools." The "Sunday school" and "Bible school"—a missionary agency union or denominational, designed to reach the neglected children of the community. The Children's Bible school—a Sunday school, union or denominational, or sectarian, as the aims of the Church. It is a children's school for Biblical instruction. The Church school or Bible service—a Sunday school under the direction of the church authorities, designed to reach the old as well as the young, and to exercise all to the devout and prayerful study of the Holy Scriptures as means of spiritual growth.

In these three institutions, which are often found combined in a single school—are the products of the philanthropic movement under Robert Raikes, and the spiritual revival movements of the last century, under the influence of which a new impulse was given to the devotional, associated study of the word of God as a means of grace, and after the custom of the apostolic churches.

2. The true idea of the Sunday school is, 1. That of a disciplinary institution. 2. A Bible-studying agency. 3. An agency for the promotion of spiritual strength, through the associated study of the Word. It is the church itself at work through ministers and laymen—winning souls to Christ, building up souls in Christ, feeding the lambs, feeding the sheep, employing prophets and evangelists, pastors and teachers, for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ.—Eph. iv. 12.

II. The efficiency of the Sunday school will be increased by a more entire dependence upon the Divine energy by which the printing press, the telegraphic office and the entire telegraphic system are the products of and are dependent upon a force without which they would be useless. 2. The Sunday School, as a department of the Church of Christ, depends upon His Spirit. It is as essential to efficiency in the Sunday school as in the pulpit that the promise be fulfilled: "I am with you always." The Sunday school may have a natural spirit—order, energy, enterprise, denominational zeal, etc., and may develop a religious sentimentality, but its real efficiency depends upon the Holy Spirit. "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts." 4. Everything that hinders the free working of the Holy Ghost—all frivolity, irreverence, superficiality, worldly-mindedness, etc., must be put away in order to the increased efficiency of the Sunday school.

III. The efficiency of the Sunday school will be increased by a more perfect adaptation to the laws, intellectual and spiritual, which are involved in the work it proposes. We must study one text-book, the Word of God. Sunday officers and teachers of the Sunday school must be consecrated, spiritually, mind, and well prepared.

We must employ the wisest methods of organization, administration and instruction. This is to be done, in recognizing ecclesiastical relations, in grading its classes, in pursuing a judicious course of study, and of ecclesiastical study. We must also rival the best secular schools in the thoroughness of our work. We want a better class of tunes and church hymns. The Sunday school of to-day ought to vie with the church of the past, in the songs so that our children shall delight in them in their old age, as our fathers delighted in them. And then, we want our children to study church history. Too few are being trained in this most important department.

It may not be done in three years as well as in seven, nor in seven as well as in fourteen, but we will never accomplish anything unless we go to work and do the best we can.

And let us not be afraid of hard working by the best methods, we will at all interfere with the working of the spirit of God. The danger lies in the system, but in the abuse of the system.

When the Lord wanted to feed the five thousand, he had them sit down in companies, and when they had been duly supplied, the fragments were gathered up, and a second number of baskets remaining was let upon record, and the miracle is not marred in the least by the precision of arrangement in the report of the remaining fragments.

The schools of to-day that give most attention to order and method and thorough teaching, have the most power.

There is no collision between the most thorough human method and the Divine Spirit, which has ordained to a larger degree the method.

There will then be more thorough Bible knowledge, and more spiritual power, and wisdom and character as a very good thing to have in the church.

Again, there will be more confidence in the community in the Sunday school, and especially will we win the increased respect of the young people. We ought to secure for the instruction of the secular school, and surpass it; for we have men and women in our common school of great intelligence, who cannot be induced to teach in the common schools.

Another benefit that there will be, we will benefit the secular school when we exalt the Sunday school.

Perhaps we will never have much religion taught in the public schools in this country. But when the laws of nature are taught in the secular schools we want to see the wisdom of children of Nature's God in the Sabbath School.

Then again, if we make our Sunday Schools perfect after this order we will increase the spiritual freshness and power of the church.

We have so little spiritual power in the church. It is because we study the Word so little. We get some light at the moment of our conversion, and then live for months and years on that single blessed glimpse. But we want more, and then religion will have more power.

Put one hundred men and women into a prayer meeting, who know the Scriptures, alongside of another hundred not knowing the scriptures, and there will be a vast difference. Where the Word of God is, there will be power and light.

IV. The last consideration to which I will call your attention is the Sunday school will increase its efficiency, when it recognizes and co-operates with the other co-ordinate agencies of the church.

I name the family as one.

If I thought that the modern Sunday school interfered with the family I would at once drop the Sunday school agencies to-day, more again. What we need in America to-day, more than anything else, is a revival of old-fashioned home religion. The Sunday school must seek to help the family. Our Sunday school cannot be a substitute for the family.

Shall we have the good old times of catechising and home-training and pastoral visitation? Let Sunday school superintendents and teachers, and fathers and mothers, combine in their efforts to educate the children in the truth.

The second agency with which we must co-operate is the pulpit. Every little child, every very little child ought to go to God's house, to the preaching services regularly.

I do not for one moment believe in the Sunday school as a substitute for the pulpit.

Our little children may be trained to go to God's house and join in its worship, and hear His word preached, and then let parents and children go together to the Sunday school for *thorough training in the Word of God.*

Again, we need the most thorough recognition of the Sunday school by the church. The church must lay hold of the school and train its members in the interest of the church.

I believe in Christian unity. And I believe it is best secured by developing in its fullness denominational strength.

While denominations exist—I will not say what cannot happen in the future—she is a wise pastor who trains the members of his flock in loyalty to his denomination in a thorough knowledge of its peculiarities, usages and doctrines. Loyalty to denomination is thoroughly compatible with the largest catholicity.

I do not find any people who are catholic who do not love their own church.

Under us all there is a superstructure of truth, upon which we all stand, "if thy heart is as my heart, give me thy hand," and after all we will come to see eye to eye, and I believe the Sunday school of to-day is contributing to this broad catholicity on the right basis, and by training the children to love the denominations with which they are identified.

In conclusion, thinking that I might not have an opportunity of speaking as long as I would desire on the subject, I have prepared a brief outline of my points, which, by permission of the officers of the Alliance will now be distributed at the close of my remarks. My views may seem a little impracticable, for I have not had time to show how practicable they are. But the higher our standard, the better our work. When the Lord God gave us a standard of measurement, He gave us a relatively impracticable standard, and the Lord Jesus stands before us impracticable in one sense, and still how glad we are to have Him to look up to.

And let no one be discouraged because of the high qualifications I have marked out for the modern Sunday school teacher. Intense earnestness will give us the Word of God, and then attention to method will be very easy. We want first a consecrated host, filled with the Gospel, that loves the soul of the perishing, and with these the knowledge of method will be easily acquired. Love will work its own way out. If love be the secret of our enthusiasm, and if we have the heart in teaching, it is the Divine impulse by which our work is made effectual.

Dear friends, there is no measure for love.

"Now unto Him who is able to grant unto us exceedingly, abundantly above all that we can ask or think, and unto Him be glory in the Church, by Christ Jesus, throughout all ages, world without end, amen!"

BIBLE REVISION.

Mr. Brunot then introduced the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D. D., of Lancaster, Pa., who was announced to speak on the subject of "Bible Revision."

Dr. Gerhart spoke as follows:

No version of the sacred scriptures into the vernacular of any nation, ancient or modern, can be the fully exhaustive of the original word. Strictly speaking, it is this original word as spoken and written by Moses and the prophets, by evangelists and apostles, which is the inspired word of God; nothing else. That is the norm of the Christian faith, and the true standard both of theological science and of popular preaching; not a translation, however excellent, which at best is but an imperfect representation of the divine word.

Rightly considered, the question of a revision of our received English version possesses but little significance directly for ministers of the gospel. They have immediate access to the divine original. They draw inspiration and knowledge from the original word. From a good translation ought to be, to say the most, but an important help to the thorough study of the Holy Scriptures. Indeed the question might be raised whether the American public would not gain immeasurably in point of strength and unction if no English version were accessible and every minister were thus shut up to the necessity of habitual communion with the original, and of digesting the *ipsissima verba* of prophets and apostles.

The importance of revision pertains mainly to the needs of the people, and the solemn inquiry presses upon us whether the large mass of laymen cannot, for want of the requisite scholastic scholarship, have access to the written word in the original, whether they must forever be excluded, as the Protestant Church maintains from the spiritual benefit derivable from the reading of the scriptures, as the Roman Church contends, of the translation into their native tongue. And though the best translation is inferior to the original, yet it is equally true that no book retains its distinctive character and self-authenticating power so entirely as language loses the living, holding its own in every important language of mankind.

The giving of the Word of God to the people in their vernacular language is an achievement of the reformation age and of the Protestant Church; to the reigning spirit of the reformation, more than to any other single cause, the Latin translation by Jerome was designed for the learned. The Vulgate became the exclusive possession of the priesthood. That the Bible was inaccessible to the unlearning, and that no motive was made to put it into their hands, and that on the contrary, it was with conscious purpose withheld from them, is historically known, is well known and so generally conceded that in this connection any further reference is unnecessary.

The Protestant reformation was like the spring-tide in the history of the Church. There was a mysterious quickening of the interior life of the Christian community by the indwelling divine spirit, and corresponding to this there was also a fresh anointing from the presence of Jesus Christ, the Head of the Church and the life of the members, on the memorable day of Pentecost, when there came a sound from heaven as of a rushing mighty wind, and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, the Apostles and disciples began to speak with other tongues as the spirit gave them utterance. The blessing of the Reformation images the character of the Pentecostal gift. In this wonderful epoch the Holy Spirit of Christ asserted His presence and power in the hearts of chosen men by the utterance of the word of God, which was given as hitherto locked up in Hebrew, and Greek, and Latin, locked up so far as the great mass of Christian people were concerned, now the word of God began to be spoken in German and French and English, nay, in the vernacular tongue of every Christian nation, so far, so now, men were amazed when every one heard the wonderful works of God in the language wherein he was born. This wonder is continued and magnified. It is one of the chief glories of the Protestant Church that she aims at proclaiming the gospel to every nation in its own tongue.

But this glory must not become a snare. As no version can supercede the original, so no version can supercede the necessity of revision. The Roman Church adheres to its old Latin version. For all practical purposes this possesses more authority and influence than the original. So she adheres to the King's Bible, English of the Vulgate. We acknowledge the many excellencies of these translations, but we cannot be indifferent to their defects and errors. These errors Rome is unwilling to acknowledge. Protestantism, in the grand principles of the emancipation and freedom of the great Reformation of the sixteenth century be led captive by this Romish principle of stereotyping in the guise of Evangelical Protestantism.

Inspired as the translators and revisers and collaborators is, this production must not be exalted to a position of sacredness and authority like that of the original Scriptures. Our noble Bible claims indeed profound reverence and admiration. Let no incompetent or arbitrary hand presume to touch it. Let in view of the changes which the English language has undergone in the course of centuries, especially in view of the progress of Biblical criticism and the consequent perfection of a standard text, the English King James' version is to be regarded as being a stereotyped form of the word as the King's English-speaking nations of Christendom. A *temporary* provision, that is, a translation adequate in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to its purpose, and possessing superior excellencies from the point of correctness, beauty and purity, force and beauty of diction, which still commend it to our confidence and affection; but which requires and must have permanent provision for the ultimate demands of the English-speaking Christian community.

The right of the people to receive the word of God in the tongue wherein they were born, and to have access to the original source of the word, given in language the most perspicuous, elegant and forcible; a rendering which shall embody and represent the fulness of the original in the highest degree of perfection attainable in this life, is, spiritually, the scientific ability of the Church in our age. To such a version in English the mass of the people, we say, have a right. Whether or not they recognize this right, and claim that the right be respected, is not now the question. In the nature of the case, they cannot form an independent opinion of the comparative excellences of the English version. Biblical scholars only can judge properly of the relative faithfulness of a translation. The right of the people, of the entire English speaking community, remains the same nevertheless. They are entitled to something better than they have, if something better may be found. And there is a corresponding obligation resting upon those possessing the requisite ability to meet this demand.

Of the superior excellence of King James version of the Bible, our purpose to thoroughly acquiesce in the general judgment of the English-speaking Christian world. Its great value. But for this reason we may not ignore its deficiencies and errors. These, to speak plainly, are numerous. Some are undoubtedly and unimportant. Others are serious. Some weakness, inaccuracy, obscurity even or defect the force of the original. A lively sense of such deficiency and erroneousness, which during the centuries rendered by the necessities and more general both in America and Great Britain, has given rise to a combined movement which has for its object the complete revision. With this movement we are in full sympathy.

We propose not to refer to the errors in the so-called Textus Receptus from which our translation was made, nor to the many errors or mistakes in the rendering of the original, but rather to note the fact of superfluous additions made by the English translators to the Bible on the surface and are patent to the ordinary English reader.

As this peculiarity of our common version has not, so far as our knowledge extends, been set forth in any considerable work, we will embrace this occasion to institute a brief inquiry into its character and justifying principle. Our English Bible is to some extent a comment upon the original as well as a version of it. The additions to the Greek text are made with the evident purpose of giving the sense of the original more clearly and fully; that sense which is the judgment of the translators is contained in the original. They sometimes put into a text what is a comment, not commonly, but occasionally of an entire sentence. They are always faithfully indicated by being printed in italics, so that the English reader has only a glance what words represent the Hebrew or the Greek, and what words have been supplied by the translators. To test the modifying power of these added comments, no more is necessary than that a man take his Testament and read it with the omission of italicized words and clauses.

We do not forget the great difference between the structure of New Testament Greek, and the structure of the Hebrew language. And we concede that in very many instances, in order to give the true sense of the original in good and intelligible English, words must be supplied. The idea of a translation involves the necessity of this supplement. It is not, however, to such an unavoidable addition of a word or words to which we refer. We take certain men in our generation of the sound judgment and good taste with which in numerous instances such words have been supplied.

The criticism which we offer pertains to additions of a very different character, namely additions that are not necessary, either to express the true sense of the original, or to give that true sense in good English. Such additions are of the the nature of interpolations. In such cases the translation instead of more by expressing the true sense of the original, limits or obscures that true sense by means of what we may call a gratuitous interpretation.

By way of illustration we will cite several passages; but without regard to any particular order of topics.

Take John 3:34, "For He whom God hath sent speaketh the words of God: for God giveth not the spirit by measure *unto Him.*" The final words "unto Him" are supplied. The original is, "for God giveth not the spirit by measure." This gives a good sense in good English. The limitation imposed by the added words "unto him" may be valid as a comment or interpretation; but the words are no necessary part of the inspired record.

Another instance occurs in John 7:39: "But this spake He of the Spirit, which they that believe on him should receive: for the Holy Ghost was not yet *given*; because that Jesus was not yet glorified." The word "given" is supplied, and introduces a false limitation. The original is, "for the Holy Ghost was not yet." The English and Greek gives a much deeper and broader sense than our English text allows.

Acts 7:59, "And they stoned Stephen, calling upon *God*, and saying, Lord Jesus receive my spirit." Here the word "God" is gratuitously inserted. The original is: "And they stoned Stephen, calling upon and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." St. Luke don't say that Stephen called upon God in the hour of his martyrdom, but upon the Lord Jesus.

1 Cor. chap. 14, the Apostle Paul communicates instruction and direction to the Corinthian church in regard to the exercise of speaking with tongues and reproves certain irregularities which had crept into the public assembly. Throughout this chapter he designates this spiritual phenomenon as a speaking with tongues or as a speaking in a tongue. Our translators supply the word "unknown" in every instance where the apostle speaks of the phenomenon of the Corinthians in the singular. They say, for example, "the that speaketh in an *unknown* tongue, "the that speaketh not unto men, but unto God;" "the speaketh not unto men, but unto God;" that speaketh in an *unknown* tongue edifieth himself;" "let him that speaketh in an unknown tongue pray that he may interpret." So in every passage. But upon examination of the Greek it is apparent that there is no warrant in the original for the expression: "unknown tongue," or in the interpolation of "unknown" necessary. The formula "speaketh in a tongue," which the translators reject, is as good English as that others used are with tongues," which the translators adopt. What is peculiar formula of the Apostles is not that is the province of the exegete to set forth, not that of the translator.

We cite a few more, 1 Cor. 14:34: "Let your women keep silence in the churches: for it is not permitted unto them to speak; but *they are commanded* to be under obedience, as also saith the Law." The words "they are commanded" are inserted by the translators, St. Paul does not say that our women are commanded to be under obedience. He says: "it is not permitted unto them to speak but to be under obedience, as also saith the law. The Greek is evidently elliptical; but good English allows an ellipse as well as good Greek.

1 Peter 1:22. "Seeing ye have purified your souls in obeying the truth through the spirit unto unfeigned love of the brethren, *see that ye* love one another with a pure heart fervently." The translators add the words "see that ye." St. Peter does not say: "see that ye love one another," but he says directly: "Love one another with a pure heart fervently." The introduced words are gratuitous. Besides they weaken the force of the exhortation.

2 Peter, 1:21. "For to prophecy came not in old time by the will of man, but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." The equivalent of the adverbial clause, "as they were," does not occur in Greek. St. Peter says, Holy men of God spake moved by the Holy Ghost, or being moved by the Holy Ghost. The interpolation introduces a phase of meaning that is not found in the original.

Heb., 9:12. "Neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by His own blood, He entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption *for us.*" The words in italics qualifying expression, "for us." The language is more general. He entered having obtained eternal redemption. He embraces no restrictive clause.

Heb. 10: 10. By the which will we are sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all." Here the words "once for all" are added. Good English does not require them; nor does fidelity to translation. The original is, "by the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once, has been perspicuous and forcible. When we remember that the original not un frequently lays special stress on the forms "once for all, these additions of our translators in terpolation becomes apparent to every candid mind.

John 8:24. "I said therefore unto you, that ye shall die in your sins: for if ye believe not that I am he, ye shall die in your sins." In verse 28 we have the same expressions. "When ye have lifted up the Son of Man, then shall ye know that I am he, and that I do nothing of myself." In both passages the pronoun *he* is inserted, and the force and meaning of the Greek is lost. The Greek is "I am. For our Lord says: "If ye believe not that I am, ye shall die in your sins;" and in the latter: "Then shall ye know that I am, and if do nothing of myself." The Greek in these passages is precisely the same as in verse 58 of this chapter: "Before Abraham was, I am." In the former passage we are reminded of that unique expression occurring in Exodus 3:14: "And God said unto Moses, I am that I am: and he said, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I am hath sent me unto you."

Rev. 3:12: "Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God; and I will write upon him the name of my God, and the name of the city of my God, *which is* New Jerusalem, which cometh down out of heaven from my God; and *I will write upon him* my new name." Here we have two inserted clauses, namely, "the name of the city of my God, which is New Jerusalem," and "which cometh down out of heaven from my God;" and *I will write upon him* my new name." Here we have two inserted clauses, namely, "the name of the city of my God, *which is* New Jerusalem," and "which cometh down out of heaven from my God; and *I will write upon him* my new name." Here we have two inserted clauses, namely, "the name of the city of my God, *which is* New Jerusalem," and "which cometh down out of heaven from my God, and my new name."

We will cite one passage where the additions do not change the sense. At first they seem to be necessary. On closer examination, however, it will be seen that the English would answer better in the text without these supplements. 1 Cor. 15, 41: "For *one* star differeth from *another* in glory." The words *one—another* have been inserted; yet the Greek may be literally rendered, and into good English, without the help of foreign words. The expression: "For star differeth from star in glory," has in it ringing beauty and force.

These selections may suffice for an illustration of unnecessary interpolations in the New Testament. From the Old Testament we will present only two or three specimens.

Isaiah at Psalm 56:3. "Say unto God, how terrible *art thou* in thy works." The inserted words "art thou in" are added; and operate as a positive detriment to the thought. They are not necessary to complete the sense. "Say unto God, How terrible thy works!" is good and grammatical English.

Daniel 7:25: "And he shall speak *great* words against the Most High, and shall wear out the saints of the Most High." The word "great" is an interpolation. The prophet does not say: "He shall speak great words against the Most High." "he shall speak words against the Most High."

Rev. 12:13. "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep His commandments for this is the whole *duty* of man." The Hebrew has the limiting word "duty" a wanting. The insertion robs it of its sense. A unique utterance is deprived of its peculiar depth and power.

The preacher says: "this is the whole of man:" not, the whole duty of man. To fear God and keep His commandments is not man's duty, it is not man's whole obligation, it is not man's wisdom, but it is all of man. It is man's true spiritual being.

There are many other additions in the Old and in the New Testament which reveal the same unwarranted freedom of King James' version. But as we have not, perhaps, exhaustive treatise on this peculiarity, but only as a suggestive contribution from the outset from a further examination of particulars.

These unnecessary additions may be divided into two classes. The one class of words do not change the sense of the original, or if they do, they do not change the force of expression; and second, those that give a meaning different from that which the original authorizes or warrants.

In some cases the italicised words may be a valid comment; but as such they can have no place in the English translation. The text of Scripture, and a comment or an interpretation of Scripture, are totally different things, the parts of the divine Word, they are incompatible.

A faithful *translation*, to be worthy of the name, must as far as possible be the proper reflex of the original. Without this it is worthless. The translator may not add to the inspired Word, nor take from it. Any word or words that do not belong to the English text, constituted a part of the inspired Scriptures are to be rejected. Whether they are literally demanded by the Hebrew or the Greek, is therefore the proper sense an interpolation.

In order as far as possible to secure the valid comment as in John 7 39; Act 7, 59; Heb. 12, 24, and other passages, the the additions vary the sense. They flatten down the original, or they impose an unwarranted limitation, or they transform the original into a particular truth, or they suppress the true sense altogether.

All italicised words and phrases possessing this character may, without reflection on the integrity of the translators, become a perversion. The effect is the same as a false rendering of a word or clause belonging to the original text.

Among the masses of the people, for whom particularly a translation is designed, these unnecessary additions serve in a special way to mislead the mind. Few, comparatively, understand what the italic letters mean. Few have found the design of the italicised words of the Bible with the popular dialect in its ordinary literature of the day. The interpolated words become thus the emphatic words of Holy Scripture; and not unfrequently in the reading and in quotation, very marked stress is put upon them. The words which are no part of the inspired word become, as they are in an English version, are distinguished by special emphasis. They enter into a part of the vocabulary of the people and of the ministry. The American company is about half through the work, the English having two years start of them. They will require from five to seven years to complete their work in this generation. In this way, both companies are proceeding very satisfactorily. The Americans have accepted about nine-tenths of the English readings, and the English have adopted about the same proportion of the American changes, and so from the time spent well of American scholarship. The English, however, having undertaken the work, are determined not to give the Americans a vote on the final adoption of any of the readings. The Americans, having retired with a high sense of self-respect from their dignified English ancestors, did not publish the list of the readings concerning which they differed, preferring to wait for the action of the English Committee. The spirit of the English Committee is characterized by a high degree of courtesy and kindness. Dr. Arnott's "*Non Ville.*" How shall the Christian Church reach the masses with the power.

Supplied with this grand and essential prerequisite, the Church is to consider the question of what practical appliances may be best adapted to the end in view. This practical question has been by no means ignored by earnest Christian minds in the history of the churches.

Various appliances have been operated with more or less success, and others have been suggested. These I propose briefly to notice, discredit to none, but simply to form a basis for my conclusions. But I desire to commend one special mode of attempting this desired work which, indeed has not been lost sight of. But which I think has never been sufficiently emphasized. A form of effort which discredits no other, but which should and must underlie all others; which should be adopted as the richest permanent and settled economy of the Church, and which, besides its reflex influence of blessing to the Church itself, has the promise of largest and surest results; and, more than all, it has the crowning confirmation—that it seems to be the plain teaching of the Master.

First—One common end, in a measure, successful mode of reaching the masses has been that of Mission schools and Mission churches in our cities and large towns. It would be unjust and untrue to say that these measures had been without success in the direction we are looking. Let us thank God for them. Let us encourage and develop them. But it would be foolish to claim that they have overtaken the multitude of this problem. Perhaps no one form of operation alone and separated from others can of itself meet the full demands of this case. It may require the combination of many forms.

Second. Another mode of operation has been by the opening of public halls for religious services and the preaching of the Gospel. This has been a measurable success in some of the large towns and cities, but not to any extent to the dispossession of the need for the people to the public church edifices, and on account of the superior facilities and associations of Christian congregations. A third mode which has been suggested, and which has far as I know, has never been operated among us, has been that of the erection of a "people's church—a cathedral for the people, where all distinctions of place and pews and pew rent be obliterated; where the poor and the rich should be on a perfect equality, where the best of our preachers should occupy the pulpit. The Church should give to the masses not a mission chapel, but the best of David, and Isaiah, and Paul, and Peter and the successful of her teachers, a rich, costly, attractive place for worship, not only her sympathy but her care for the masses.

Such a measure proposed and operated in a limited number of instances, has been the throwing open of our present church edifices to a free service on some portion of the Sabbath, offering the Christian teaching into the various districts of a city, and by other methods. Among those of our young men who have shown considerable ability for the work, no less than by the fleet and the Eleventh ward, who has exhibited a surprising skill with the rifle, and has already been dubbed the Gildersleeve of Pittsburgh.

The Torchlight Procession at McKeesport.

All arrangements for the grand Republican torchlight procession at McKeesport to-night have been made. A special train, consisting of passenger coaches has been chartered, and will leave at 6:30 o'clock. The Hartmeade of 72, the Duquesne, the Grand Central (colored), and other clubs have signified their intention to join. All other clubs of the two cities are cordially invited.

Nearly New Piano at a Great Sacrifice.

We have just had left with us for sale a splendid seven octave rosewood piano, with carved legs, iron frame and overstrung bass, made by an established New York factory. It has only been used three months, and we guarantee it perfect in every respect. The owner has no further use for it, and will be induced to sell it at a great sacrifice. Here is a bargain for somebody. Mellor & Hoene, 79 Fifth avenue.

That Stolen Pony.

About a week ago a little pony was stolen from Mr. Jacob Cope, of Ross township. No trace of it could be found until yesterday. A. S. Dobson, living four miles beyond Rochester, sent word to the detectives of this city that the pony was in his stable. The thief took the animal to Shaffer's wagon factory, South Side, where he gave it to a boy to look after and put in the stable, and then left the city. The boy, not even emphasize in the ears of the Church are these two commands of the Master—preaching the Gospel in the streets and lanes of the city," "*Go out* into the highways and hedges," and "Compel them to come in." We are therefore thrown back with overwhelming force upon this form of agency as alone best adapted to attain the great end by the reaching of the masses. It is simple, it is natural, it is in the line of apostolic work. If the Church had been bidden to do some great thing, would she not have done it? This is but to do an unspeakable blessing to the Church herself, by the opening of the Word of God to the people. Such Scripture and experience strongly commend them. It is everything to feel in such a matter that we are in the line of the divine suggestion. We are not left to follow our own devices. This house to house visitation is not to be undertaken as a mere occasional work, but as a regular service in a formal or perfunctory way. Not in the way of mere conversation, but in the way of reading, but of acquaintance with them, repeated, constant and prayerful intercourse with them and with them the Scriptures, prayer with and for them. You go into the family of a Christian man, and converse with the minister or he to them. You have brought for one of the most attractive and desirable books to be found in the country, and prides himself especially upon the superior fit and style of his coats.

Will Soon End.

The comparatively mild weather that we have been enjoying for the past few days will soon cease, and when it does we may expect cold weather in earnest, which will effectually put a stop to the pleasure of outdoor exercise. The best time to buy is now and the best place at Bo Roy's, 153 Smithfield street, where you will find a large assortment of overcoats remaining as unredeemed pledges. If you need an overcoat go there by all means, and when you leave you have a choice of coats of all qualities and styles at a fraction less than you can possibly procure any where else.

Fashionable Clothing.

To get a fine fitting coat, vest or pair of clothes or overcoat, leave your order with Walter Anderson, merchant tailor, No. 5 Fifth avenue, Diamond Bank building. He has always on hand his tables the most choice materials from which to construct garments, and Mr. Anderson at the head of his profession customers run no risk of appearing in ungraceful cut garments. Remember the number, 5 Fifth avenue, as those choice good at less celebrated houses.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Consumption Can be Cured.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM

OF WILD CHERRY.

HENRY C. SPALDING'S SEA WEED TONIC,

FOR THE HAIR.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

the only medicine necessary to use with Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic to thoroughly change the secretions of the liver. One of the most impressive addresses issued by Mr. Moody, while at Liverpool I think, was a call upon all the Christians of England to engage actively in the work of "every believer a worker, every house" visitation if they would hope to overtake the work in this generation. Among those of a Christian church-going masses of England. Great and wonderful as has been the progress, which, through the Divine Spirit, had attended the labors of this talented and consecrated evangelist, he has not yet perfect grier of soul how wide a mass were and how much farther unreached by the Gospel truth and Gospel teaching than the individuals passed from house to house would be widely and systematically enlisted. An Anglican clergyman labors in London and present at some of the great meetings conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, stated that the masses of the audiences at those immense meetings were of the working and lower classes. This is no discredit to the great and blessed work which God has done by these instrumentalities opened men. They solemnly protested and laid their protest before the country that the Gospel had not even the glorious mighty Pentecost which was received when the Holy Ghost descended upon this general and universal individual agency of the church if the masses were to be reached; and oh, brethren, is it not time for the Christian Church to influence would not supercede the necessity of this agency, but would only make it more effective, and we persuade ourselves that under our narrower measure of divine influence the Church, with her earnest London clergyman, who has long conducted a peoples' service in the Agricultural Hall, a building, where Moody held some of his largest meetings, tells us that on a recent occasion when he had a lecture to deliver on the Sabbath school will not reach these masses. It must be done by men who will go to the masses and preach to them. Such a plan is feasible and successful, demonstrating that it is in earnest and will be effective.

But the pastor of a congregation like this, already has all the work he can attend to, and cannot of himself his members and induce them to work. The Church, in all its members, must come to feel the work must be done, and to desire and want it to be done.

God has a controversy with this Protestant Church, in all its branches, because it is not putting forth as it should, its hands to save the masses. When did you talk to a man about his soul? When did you present him, in a kind, loving, parental manner, his responsibility with regard to his household?

Have we not rather gone with him to the theater, and to places of amusement, when you presumed to believe that the flames of hell are kindled at his feet, and are about to envelop him forever?

I have no confidence in sensational methods of any kind, in the pulpit or in the prayer meeting, but I would say in the fullest sense, reach the masses, let us pray and labor to this end, and all our churches will be filled to overflowing.

The speaker then depicted in impressive language the perils that are threatening the cause of God in Roman Catholic churches in our large cities as crowded to the doors every Sabbath, while the Protestant churches were poorly filled.

The great remedy for this was personal work. An earnest working church can alone bring about a better state of affairs. The pews should be sold more, or the churches and bring the people that are hungry to the house of God to be fed with the bread of life.

The child hymn was sung, and the audience was dismissed with prayer and the benediction by Dr. Washburn.

Programme for To-Day.

MORNING SESSION FROM NINE TO TWELVE O'CLOCK.

Art in Relation to Worship.

Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., New York city. Episcopalian.

Rev. J. G. Morris, D. D., Baltimore, Lutheran.

AFTERNOON SESSION FROM HALF-PAST TWO TO FIVE O'CLOCK.

Ultramontanism and Civil Power.

Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., New York city.

Rev. J. M. Sherwood, D. D., New York, Congregational.

EVENING SESSION, HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

Suppression of Intemperance.

Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., Stamford, Connecticut, Methodist.

Rev. W. R. Taylor, D. D., New York city, Congregational.

There will be a social reunion, from five to seven o'clock in the evening, in the basement of the church.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Theodore Thomas' First Concert.

A full and very appreciative audience greeted Mr. Thomas on the occasion of his first concert, last evening, at Library Hall. As usual, the programme was very choice, embracing among others some charming compositions of the old father Bach, the prophet of the musical world, and from the wealth of whose musical thoughts many a modern work is pilfered. A new and highly engaging pianiste, in the person of Madame Schiller, (no relation to Schiller, the poet,) was presented, and her rendition of the magnificent music conceived by, stamped her an artiste of the very first rank. Her public was unprepared for so magnificent an interpretation of this great work—so crisp, forcible and unerring a *technique*, and so artistic a conception of Beethoven's intentions. The glorious theme of the grand piano under her magic touch, were eloquent with the very spirit of the composer. All look forward with anxious expectation to the great treat that the piano playing has in store for us to-night. A perfect furore in the